THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV—NO. 125. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

FALL OF THIONVILLE.

The Town and its History.

Vicissitudes of Fortune.

General Sherman's Army Report.

Our Military Strength.

THIONVILLE.

Its Fall—The Last Point on the Line of the Moselle in German Hands.

In common with Metz, the fortress of Thionville was invested by the German forces immediately after the defeat of Frossard at Forbach, although it was not for some time after Bazaine had been shut up in the former place that Thionville was completely hemmed in by the invading army. During the siege the French made several desperate sorties, and now and then attempted to interfere with the operations of the German army investing Metz. But all their efforts were futile, and since the fall of Metz the capitulation of Thionville has been merely a question of time. About the 13th of the present month the Germans commenced to press the siege with greater earnestness than before, the town was bombarded and the condition of the besieged rendered precarious by the breaking out of fires in consequence of the bombardment. The fire of the Germans since that date has apparently been steadily maintained, and the formal surrender took place yesterday morning, the report stating that the town had been burning for three days.

The fall of Thionville is an event of signal importance. The town is situated on the left bank of the Moselle, seventeen miles due north of Metz and ten miles southwest of Sierck, which stands just on the old French frontier near the dividing line between Rhenish Prussia and the neutral territory of Luxemburg. Thionville was the northern point of the French defensive line of the Moselle, and its fall places that river entirely in possession of the Germans. The capture of Thionville places in German hands all the territory claimed as a rectification of the frontiers, with the exception of Bitche, a small fortress on the border near Rhenish Bavaria; Phalsburg, in the Vosges Mountains, 25 miles northwest of Strasburg; and Belfort, the extreme southern point of the original frontier line of the French, which is situated on the southern spur of the same mountain ridge, about 43 miles W. N. W. of Basle, in Switzerland.

The Fortified Town of Thionville

was the capital of the arrondissement of the same name, in the Department of the Moselle, and had in 1856 a population of about 10,500, besides the ordinary garrison of 2000 men. It is directly on the line of the railroad running north from Frouard, a point on the Paris and Strasburg Railroad, through Pont-a-Mousson and Metz, and thence to Luxemburg, in neutral territory. It is also the southeastern terminus of the railroad running through Montmedy and Mezieres, parallel with the Luxemburg and Belgian frontier. Previous to the war, it had a large trade in timber, grain, coal, and iron, the furnaces and forges in its immediate vicinity producing the latter commodity to the value of about $2,500,000 per year.

The History of Thionville.

It was to Thionville, says the historian Fredegaire, that Pepin the Little, in 753, sent his grandson Charles, at the age of twelve years, to visit Pope Etienne II. Charlemagne loved to stay at Thionville. He there passed the winter, after he had beaten the Saxons. He rested there after the conquest of Lombardy. He there celebrated the feasts of "Noel and Paques," to relieve the grief caused by the death of his Queen, Hildegarde. He there called an assemblage of the chiefs of the nation to submit to them the will which divided his estates among his three sons. Thionville took the part of the Count of Luxemburg under the sovereignty of the Emperors, when that battle occurred between Ebange and Uckange, where the slaughter was such, says the historian Bertels, that the blood of the combatants, running into the Teusch and thence into the Moselle, reddened this river as far as Thionville. Perhaps no city has changed masters as often as this one. It belonged to the Saxons in 1443, the Duke of Bourgogne in 1514, ten years later to Ladislas V, King of Hungary and Bohemia, to the Dukes of Bourgogne from 1467 to 1477, to the Imperial House of Hapsburg up to 1599, to the Kings of Spain up to 1643, and at last to France, of which it originally formed a part.

In 1792, Thionville was bombarded and then besieged in due form by the Austrians and Prussians. It was commanded by General Wimpffen, and the defense which he made has become one of the most memorable in the history of France. The town was invested by a strong force on the 23d of August, but on being summoned to surrender General Wimpffen responded:—"Burn the town, if you please; but you cannot burn the ramparts." The garrison was a weak one, but it was heartily supported by the citizens. General Wimpffen having received intimations of an intended assault by the besieging forces, made a sortie on the 16th of September, cut the working parties of the enemy to pieces, penetrated into their very camp, and then retired under the guns of the fortifications. The siege was then turned into a mere blockade, the besiegers entrenching themselves and the French becoming the assailants. General Wimpffen gave the enemy no peace, harassing them continually, and on the 21st of September made a furious assault upon their outworks, broke up their magazines, and returned to the town with a large amount of booty. Despairing of the reduction of the place, the besiegers next attempted to bribe the heroic French commander to surrender, to which Wimpffen responded:—"All right, gentlemen, I accept; only please make your offer in writing, and get it attested by a notary public." Failing again, the enemy abandoned their hopeless task, and raised the siege on the 16th of October.

In 1814 General Hugo, commanding the place, bravely sustained the attack of a Prussian army corps, and forced them to retire with considerable losses.

The Fortifications of Thionville.

During the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries, Thionville was the best fortified place in the Luxemburg country. One sees there yet the tower Aux Puces, which serves as a magazine, some houses built against the castle preserving traces of the old wall. The shape of the place is an irregular heptagon, with half-moons, contergards, and lunettes. The actual fortifications are those of Vaubau and of Cormontaigne, which have preserved the bastions, rebuilt of brick, anterior to 1643. The town is inclosed by regularly laid out works with six bastions and ravelins, and covered by ten advanced lunettes. The river is bridged here, and forms an island in the centre, which is strongly fortified. The bridge is also defended by a strong bridge-head, with three bastions and two ravelins. Commanding elevations on either side of the river invite the enemy's batteries.

After running the gauntlet of political change for centuries, Thionville now passes again under German sway, and its vicissitudes are doubtless at an end.

THE ARMY.

Report of General Sherman—The Military Divisions—Strength of the Regular Army—The New Tactics.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The following is the full text of the annual report of the General of the Army, to be submitted to Congress at the approaching session. It is important as showing the present location of officers and troops, the strength of the army in officers and men, the operation of the new law for the reduction of the army, the present condition of the investigation on the subject of small arms, and the opinions and recommendations of General Sherman and Major-General Halleck on the question, always more or less in doubt, as to the relation lawfully existing between the military and civil authorities:—

THE MILITARY DIVISIONS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 10, 1870.—General:—Since my annual report of Nov. 20, 1869, several changes have occurred in the distribution of the army, incident to the restoration of the States of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, and to the gradual reduction of the force. The geographical territory of the United States is now divided into ten departments, and these are grouped into four military divisions.

The Military Division of the East is commanded by Major-General George G. Meade, and is composed of the Department of the East, Brigadier-General I. McDowell; and the Department of the Lakes, Brigadier-General P. St. George Cooke.

The Military Division of the South is commanded by Major-General H. W. Halleck, and is composed of the Department of the South, Brigadier-General A. H. Terry, and the Department of Texas, Colonel J. J. Reynolds.

The Military Division of the Missouri is commanded by Lieutenant-General P. H. Sheridan, and is composed of the Department of Dakota, Major-General W. S. Hancock; Department of the Platte, Brigadier-General C. C. Augur; and the Department of the Missouri, Brigadier-General John Pope.

The Military Division of the Pacific is commanded by Major-General John M. Schofield, and is composed of the Department of the Columbia, Brigadier-General E. R. S. Canby; the Department of California, Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord; and the Department of Arizona, Colonel Geo. Stoneman.

This sub-division of the country is found to be well adapted to the use of our military forces in the divesified sections and the interests committed to their charge, and the general officers in command are all well qualified for their respective duties. I inclose herewith the annual report of all these commanders except of General Sheridan, who is absent in Europe, and of Colonel Stoneman, who is in that remote Territory, Arizona, with which our communication is difficult, and his report has not yet been received, but will be submitted as soon as possible. To these reports I must refer you for the actual distribution of the troops and the details of the year's work.

THE STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

According to the latest returns, the regular army is composed of 2488 officers and 34,870 enlisted men. Under the operation of the act approved July 15, 1870, the number of officers is rapidly decreasing, so that by the 1st of January it will reach the legal standard, 2977.

Of enlisted men the present number is made up as follows:—Ten regiments of cavalry, 9892; five regiments of artillery, 4300; 25 regiments of infantry, 16,986; total troops of the line, 31,178. In addition to which are five companies of engineer troops, 590; permanent recruiting parties and recruits, 1629; enlisted men of ordnance, 706; West Point detachment, 261; signal detachment, 32; hospital stewards, 333; ordnance sergeants, 121—3692; making a grand total of 34,870. By the same act this number must be reduced by the 1st of July, 1871, to the limit of 30,000. As a matter of course, I desire that the reduction should fall as lightly as possible on the troops of the line, for if the companies of cavalry and infantry, which occupy the remote posts, are too small, department commanders will be forced to break up many of the smaller posts, and to use two companies where one now suffices. If the non-combatant class be kept to the present standard of 3692 men, there will be left for the line only 26,308, which, divided up among the 450 companies which compose the present organization, will allow but 60 men to a company. The universal experience is, that the constant loss by death, discharge, desertion, etc., especially in the more remote and dangerous districts, will reduce the actual number present for duty to about two-thirds of the prescribed limit, or will bring the companies down to about 40 men, which is too small for efficient service. I believe that on a fair representation Congress will make direct provision for the engineers, ordnance, signal detachment, and hospital stewards. This would make the limit of 30,000 to apply only to the troops of the line, and their necessary recruiting parties.

RELATIONS OF THE CIVIL AND MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

In the examination of the reports herewith inclosed I invite your attention to that recommendation of General Halleck which refers to the use of troops in assisting the civil authorities in maintaining peace, collecting the revenues, etc., which has become so common of late. The duties of the soldiery in this connection are not prescribed so clearly by statute that the officers can understand their rights and duties, and the civil agents and authorities often expect more than can be rightly or lawfully done I think the soldiers ought not to be expected to make individual arrests, or to do any sort of violence, except in their organized capacity as a *posse comitatus*, duly summoned by the United States Marshal, and acting in his personal presence Yet, if it is deemed lawful and proper that the soldiers should do more than this, I concur with General Halleck that Congress should so enact in clear and distinct terms.

DISCIPLINE OF THE TROOPS.

During the past year the department commanders have given great attention to the instruction and discipline of their troops, and as our force becomes less and less I deem it important that they should receive every encouragement, for we know that the volunteers, when called into active service, expect to learn the routine of service from the regular army. In this connection, Colonel J. J. Reynolds, in Texas, objects, and with good reason, that he is forced to use his men a great portion of their time as laborers on public buildings, roads, and at other work which disqualifies them as soldiers, beside preventing them from scouting on the frontier as much as would otherwise be the case. As a matter of course, soldiers must labor in taking care of themselves, and of their necessary supplies, but to build permanent works or roads, in which they have but a partial interest, is a kind of labor that ought not to be imposed on our reduced establishment. I would advise the Secretary of War to prescribe some plain rule, drawing a clear distinction between these two kinds of labor, and to publish it to the army in orders or regulations, so that it would enter into the contract of enlistment, and soldiers would not, as they frequently do, plead this cause as a justification of desertion. During the past year the troops have been well supplied in all respects, and have been paid regularly every two months. General Augur's recommendation that the troops be paid at shorter intervals is worthy of every consideration, for it is known that pay-day, coming so seldom, is apt to be considered a sort of holiday, and not unfrequently results in disorders, such as recently occurred at Provo City, which reflect upon the usual good fame of the army.

SMALL ARMS—THE NEW TACTICS.

The Board of Officers assembled at St. Louis, Mo. (by virtue of General Orders Nos. 60 and 72 of 1869), has reported that their labors have been substantially concluded, and although not yet in possession of the text, I desire to express my opinion of the importance of their work. This board, composed of officers of great experience, was required to report on the best small arms and equipments for the army, and also to prepare a system of tactics for all arms of service. Their conclusion on the first branch of the subject has heretofore been laid before the Secretary of War, who has ordered a supply of the arms recommended by the board to be distributed to the army for further practical tests; but I observe that the Chief of Ordnance, in his annual report, advises that another 50,000 of the Springfield musket should be altered according to the ordnance pattern, the one now in general use by our infantry. This would imply a selection of that form of musket, before the practical tests already in progress are completed. The recommendation of the board was strongly in favor of the Remington system, and I concur with it entirely, and therefore suggest to the Secretary that he await the result of the tests he has already ordered before incurring the expense of the alteration of the second 50,000. All officers agree that the present musket is an admirable weapon, but the breech block is not suited to a carbine, and it is entirely out of the question for the pistol, whereas the Remington system is equally suited to all, so that we could have identically the same calibre and cartridge for all arms, a matter of infinite importance in action, and especially so for our troops, who are often detached from their own baggage for months, and come in for a resupply of ammunition at posts where they often find no cartridges suited to their special weapons. The Remington is already adopted by the navy, and this is an additional reason for its adoption in the army, for in combined operations both arms and ammunition could be mutually interchanged.

Prior to our civil war we naturally looked for a system of tactics to the experience of European armies, and, as actually occurred, we had the infantry tactics of one nation, cavalry of another, and artillery of a mixed sort, so that there was no just harmony between them. There is no good reason why the same general rules of command and signals should not be uniform for all arms of the service, and this board has proceeded on this theory. Until the text is received, properly corrected and ready for the printer, I shall forbear any comments, further than to say that the time is most opportune for the adoption of an improved system of tactics for all arms of the service, and, before any steps are taken for their adoption, I recommend that some compensation be given to General Upton for the use that has been made of his system of infantry tactics that has been heretofore adopted and used by the infantry.

In conclusion, I would merely renew a former recommendation, that reasonable annual appropriations be asked for barracks, both to replace the unhealthy casemates of our sea-coast forts and to shelter from the weather the men whom the national necessities force us to station in the dreary and inhospitable regions of the interior of the continent.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,
W. T. SHERMAN, General.
General W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

Report of General Pope—The Indians—The New Policy—Raids.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The report of General Pope, which will accompany that of General Sheridan, is dated at the Headquarters of the Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, October 31, 1870, and states that he assumed command May 3, 1870.

INDIAN RAIDS.

He details at considerable length the several raids of the Indians on working parties on the Kansas Pacific Railroad and elsewhere, and on settlers in his department. He speaks in severe terms of the gross carelessness of the working parties along the railroad, and attributes the raids to the fact that they were often distributed along forty miles of the road, without arms or preparation of any kind. He says their defenseless condition, and the utter neglect of every precaution which experience should have taught them was essential to their safety, offered an irresistible temptation to the Indians. He thinks it hardly necessary to say to the Division Commander that a large part of these Indian raids and murders is due to this extreme recklessness and disregard of common-sense and every-day experience on the part of the whites. It is not possible to correct these things, nor can it be expected that troops will be found at all times, and at every point of this vast frontier, where irresponsible and reckless white people choose to appear. He fears that the troubles with the Apaches in New Mexico are likely to continue, and he doubts, from the character of these Indians, whether they can be brought to live upon a reservation at all, unless, indeed, they be furnished with everything they covet.

THE NEW INDIAN POLICY.

The report refers at some length to the relations between the army and the Indian Bureau, and says the relations between the army and the Indian agents were established by the Government, and that so long as both parties literally observe them there need be no conflict or controversy. It may be safely doubted, however, he says, whether such a relation is best for such Indians as the Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Kiowas, and Comanches. The country assigned to these Indians as reservations is of immense extent and quite unsettled. The reservations of the Kiowas and Comanches is very near the frontier settlements of Texas, upon which these Indians have been accustomed to depredate for years. The military authorities, having no jurisdiction whatever within the reservation, are powerless to prevent an organization of the Indians for hostile movements, or to arrest such movement until the parties concerned have passed beyond the limits of the reservation. In other words, the Indians on these reservations may hold council after council, devising means and determining plans for raids upon the settlements north and south, and may accumulate everything needful for them, and may march off from their encampment on hostile expeditions, and yet the military authorities at hand in the neighborhood, fully possessed of all the facts, and knowing well the active persons concerned in organizing the raid, can neither arrest these persons nor in any manner interfere with the expedition until it shall have passed beyond the limits of the reservation. Having in this manner prepared everything for the raid, and having the choice of any of the numerous exposed points of the settlements north and south to attack, their first move must be successful, and occasion severe injury to the places and people attacked. It is only then that troops can be used, and they generally too late to accomplish anything except fruitless pursuits. In very many cases such expeditions could be wholly prevented by arresting for the time the active persons engaged in getting them up, or by seizing and keeping for a while the ponies of the tribes or tribes concerned. It seems to me that such obvious and peaceful means of entirely frustrating hostile expeditions of Indians, attended with such destruction and such nameless horrors, ought to be in the power of the military to use. At present the military forces can do nothing until after hostilities begin, and then it is generally too late to do much good. I merely present this statement of the case without urging anything. I think the common sense of it need not even be emphasized. I believe it proper to set forth in some detail the position of the military authorities in relation to these Indian reservations, as all depredations committed by Indians are charged to want of proper action, or the inefficiency of the military, and the commanders of military posts in or near any of these reservations are invariably held responsible by public opinion for the conduct of the Indians, over whom they have no jurisdiction nor control whatever. Upon being closely pursued the Indians retreat to their reservations, where the military cannot touch them. I regret to notice that this feeling has been manifested by the military authorities of Texas, of course in ignorance of these facts. I could wish that the War Department would publish some general orders setting forth fully the exact relations between the military authorities and the Indians and their agents, in order that military commanders, at least, might be spared misapprehension and unjust censures from the members of their own arm of the public service.

THE RAIDS MADE BY THE KIOWAS AND COMANCHES.

Under present treaties all the Comanches, Kiowas, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes are bound to live upon reservations laid out for them in the southern part of the department. The Cheyennes and Arapahoes along the waters of the Canadian; the Kiowas and Comanches between the Canadian and Red rivers. So long as the Indians remain on these reservations they are solely under the jurisdiction of the Interior Department When they go beyond, it becomes the duty of the military to compel their return The Arapahoes have almost to a man been peaceful during this year. The Cheyennes, as a body, have, I believe, also been peaceful. The Kiowas have been altogether the worst Indians we have had to deal with. I think it almost certain that near all, if not quite all, of the depredations and murders committed south of the Arkansas river, since May 1, are to be charged to this tribe. They are now, as they have been for twenty-five years past, the most faithless, cruel, and untrustworthy of all the Indians of the Plains. The Comanches have joined them, however, in the depredations committed in Texas, which these Indians can never be made to understand, is embraced in any treaties with the settlements. In danger from the Cheyennes and Arapahoes are the settlements of Western and Southwestern Kansas, along the Arkansas river, the Kansas Pacific Railroad, the Saline, Solomon, and Republican rivers. The eastern settlements of Colorado and New Mexico may also be said to be exposed to these Indians, though not so much. The Utes, occupying a large part of Colorado and Northern New Mexico, have always been peaceful, and, unless molested and wronged, are likely to remain so. Much the same thing may now be said of the Navajoes. The Apaches, occupying all Southern New Mexico, on both sides of the Rio Grande, as also Arizona, are the most squalid, cowardly, and thieving Indians I know on the frontier. They are divided into numerous small bands, recognize no general authority, and most of their warlike operations consist in the murder of an unprotected herder or two, and the theft of their herds of sheep. Very small, unarmed, or careless parties of travellers are no doubt in some danger in the country occupied by these Indians.

The completion of the Kansas Pacific Railroad to Denver is referred to as being of great service and economy to the Government, and safety to immigrants. General Pope favors the concentration of troops in larger bodies and breaking up of many small posts, as being more economical and beneficial. He proposes in New Mexico alone, where there are ten posts, to reduce the number to four. He recommends that the large and valuable reservation at Harker, now surrounded by settlements, be sold, and if possible, the proceeds applied to building quarters for its garrison at Hays. It contains 10,240 acres, and is worth $5 per acre.

—A strange case of insanity was recently developed at Chicago. A young milliner was found closely wrapped in bed-clothes fervently praying for deliverance from the world, after having fasted for several days.

SECOND EDITION

WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

Movements of the Prussians

Circular from Jules Favre.

The Eastern Question.

Gortschakoff and Granville.

FROM EUROPE.

Skirmish and French Success.

LONDON, November 26.—Advices from Tours have been received up to last evening. Gambetta returned from Tours on Friday.

On Thursday two French battalions attacked a force of 1500 Prussians who were entrenched at that point and had three cannon. The Prussians were routed and pursued as far as Quesnel.

French Desertions.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—Reports have been received here from time to time announcing that large classes of citizens, and in some cases regular troops of the garrison at Paris, have come to the Prussian outposts and offered to surrender, but were invariably turned back. These reports have latterly been confirmed by despatches from the German headquarters at Versailles.

All Quiet at Paris.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Advices have been received from Paris by balloon up to Thursday at noon. They represent the situation as favorable and the public *morale* satisfactory. The guns of the besiegers are all quiet.

Details of the

Movements of the Prussian Army

operating against Garibaldi have been received today. After their repulse at Neutz they pillaged Citeaux and concentrated at Dijon. A force of twenty thousand Prussians occupied Belisme, in the department of the Eure et Loire, on Tuesday night, the 22d, but retired towards Noguet le Rotron on Thursday.

Another Circular from Jules Favre.

Jules Favre has issued another circular, bearing date November 21, giving his version of the late armistice negotiations and the reasons of the sudden rupture. He says in giving plenary powers to M. Thiers he thought the principle of revictualling Paris had already been conceded.

London and the Eastern Question.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—There are no new developments on the Eastern question to-day. The feeling at the stock market is much improved.

Prince Gortschakoff's Note.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Prince Gortschakoff's reply to Earl Granville's note, which was read in the Cabinet session last evening, does not withdraw Russia's claim to a modification of the treaty of Paris, and repeats the reference to a violations of the treaty by other European powers.

He meets Lord Granville's complaint that Russia desired to repudiate the treaty without first appealing to the other powers, by expressing doubt whether such an appeal would have been successful.

The morning papers say that the Ministry will stand firm.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 26—11·30 A. M.—Consols, 92¾ for both money and account. American securities quiet; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 87¾; of 1865, old, 87¾; of 1867, 89¼; 10-40s, 86¼. Railways steady; Erie, 20¾; Illinois Central, 110; Great Western, 28.

LONDON, Nov. 26—11·30 A. M.—Linseed cakes, £10 7d.@£10 10d. per ton. Tallow, 44s. Calcutta Linseed 56s. @ 59s. 9d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 26—2 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¾ for both money and account. American securities quiet. 5-20s of 1862, 87¾; of 1865, old, 87¾; of 1867, 89¾; 10-40s, 86¼. Stocks quiet. Erie Railroad, 20¾; Illinois Central, 110; Great Western, 28.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 26—2 P. M.—Cotton closed with a downward tendency; middling uplands, 9⅛@9¼d.; middling Orleans, 9⅛@9¼d. The sales to-day have been 10,000 bales, including 10,000 for export and speculation. The shipments of cotton from Bombay to the 25th were 6000 bales. Bacon, 45s. for Cumberland cut.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The Peru Budget—An Astonishing Exhibit.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The Arizona arrived to-day from Aspinwall, with news to November 18. The news is generally meagre. She brings Peru dates to the 27th of October. The budget had been presented, and for the first time in the history of Peru there is a surplus in the Treasury. Business is looking up, and the condition of affairs everywhere is satisfactory.

There is some yellow fever at Lima. Owing to the presence of German ships in the ports of Peru and the expected arrival of French cruisers, President Balta has issued a neutrality proclamation.

A New Line of Steamers

has been established between Buenos Ayres, Valparaiso, and Callao. The cattle disease is prevalent in Chili, Peru, etc.

French Cruisers

had captured some German vessels near Valparaiso. The troubles with Indians had ceased in Chili.

Mining News.

The new mines at Caracales are ascertained to be fabulously rich, and preparations are being made to work them.

Bolivia was Quiet.

Congress had adjourned. New railroads were in course of construction. On the 28th of October was commemorated at Callao the

Great Earthquake

and wave which destroyed the city in 1746. The image of the Saviour which was carried was the same used by the survivors of that catastrophe.

FROM THE WEST.

Fire in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 26.—The loss in Mitchell's building, which was burned yesterday, is about $25,000, insured as follows:—Independent of Boston, $5000; Ætna of Hartford, $5000; Springfield of Springfield, $5000; Astor of New York, $5000; Germania of New York, $5000. The loss of the St. Louis Printing Company is $8000, and the losses of John S. Thompson and other occupants of the building will swell the amount to $40,000. The *Times* office, adjoining on the south, was slightly damaged.

Gored to Death.

Henry Keyer was gored to death by a wild Texan steer yesterday afternoon, while the animal was being driven through the streets.

Case of Criminal Neglect.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 26.—The Coroner's jury in the case of Mrs. Hesing, who was killed by the caving in of a well, returned a verdict yesterday, in which the death of the woman is attributed to the criminal neglect of Edward Lopp.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Arrival of the Steamer Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 26.—The steamship Baltimore, from Bremen November 9, arrived at her wharf this morning. Captain Voeckler reports that in the North Sea he passed through a fleet of fourteen sail of French men-of-war. One gave chase and pursued the Baltimore for several hours, but the latter being the fastest vessel, soon left the Frenchman far astern. The Baltimore came round the north coast of Scotland.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Saturday, Nov. 26, 1870.

There is the usual demand for money to-day, both on business and speculative account, but the bulk of the loans appear to be connected with active operations at the Stock Board. Both at the banks and on the street we notice a disposition to enlarge the circle of operations, owing in part to some improvement in the supply of loanable funds, and partly to the return of confidence in the stability of the market.

The political excitement in Europe aroused the fears of lenders of approaching monetary disturbance, and the favorable turn of affairs during the past two or three days has produced a corresponding change of policy. Money to-day is abundant and offered freely on call and discount at rates hitherto current.

Gold is quiet and the tendency of the premium is slightly downward. The sales ranged from 111¼@112, closing at the lower figure.

Government bonds are dull but quite steady at about yesterday's quotations.

At the Stock Board a fair amount of business was transacted at full prices. Sales of City 6s, new bonds, at 102¾ and Lehigh gold loan at 89¼.

Reading Railroad was quiet, with sales at 51 b. o. Pennsylvania advanced, selling at 59⅜@59¼. Camden and Amboy changed hands at 115, Lehigh Valley at 59½, and Oil Creek and Alleghany at 46. 37⅝ b. o. was bid for Catawissa preferred, and 26½ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In Canal shares there were sales of Lehigh at 32¼@32⅝, the latter b. o., and Morris at 28.

The balance of the list was steady but quiet. Sales of Manufacturers' Bank at 30¾; and Mechanics' at 31½. Second and Third Streets Railway at 55, and Central Transportation at 50.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$5800 City 6s N. Is.	102¾	40 sh Read.	s5wn. 51
$100 Cam & 6s '83..c	92¾	2090 do	b60. 51
$300 C & A m 6s, '89	94	200 sh Leh N	b30. 32½
$2000 do	94½	100 do	b60. 32¾
$7000 Leh 6s gold	89¼	100 sh Leh V R	59¼
60 sh C & A R	s.115	5 sh Cent Trans	50
176 sh Penna R	s. 59¾	20 sh Manuf Bk	30¼
499 do	s. 59¾	8 sh Mech Bank	31¾
115 do	s. 59¾	28 sh 2d & 3d St	55
200 sh O C & A R	s. 46	11 sh Mor Cl	s5wn. 28

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅜@113½; 5-20s of 1862, 107⅜@107⅝; do. 1864, 106⅞@107; do. 1865, 107@107⅛; do., July, 1865, 109⅛@109⅜; do., July, 1867, 109⅛@109⅜; do. July, 1868, 109⅛@109¾; 10-40s, 106½@106¾; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 110¾@111. Gold, 111⅛@111¾. Market steady.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅛@113¾; do. 1862, 107⅜@107⅝; do. 1864, 106¾@107; do. 1865, 106⅝@107⅜; do. 1865, new, 109@109¼; do. 1867, do. 109⅛@109⅜; do. 1868, do. 109⅛@109¾; 10-40s, 106⅛@106¾; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 110¼@111; Gold, 111⅛@112; Silver, 105@107; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 810@820; Central Pacific Railroad, 900@910; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 710@725.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	112	11·10 A. M.	111¾
10·10 "	111⅞	11·13 "	111¾
10·11 "	112	11·40 "	111⅞
10·35 "	111⅞	12·00 M.	111¾
11·00 "	111¾	12·23 P. M.	111⅞

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, Nov. 26.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $26 ₮ ton for common brands.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in demand, and 2@300 bushels sold at $6·25@6·40. Timothy may be quoted at $4·75. Flaxseed cannot be quoted at over $2.

The Flour market is quiet at yesterday's quotations. The demand is confined to the wants of the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 700 barrels, including superfine at $4·50@4·75; extras at $5@5·50; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at $5·75@6·25; Minnesota do. do. at $6·25@6·50; Indiana, Illinois, and do. do. at $6·25@7; 600 bushels Ohio and 800 bushels Quaker City Mills sold on private terms. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5@5·12½. In Corn Meal no sales were reported.

The demand for Wheat is quite limited; prices, however, remain without change. Sales of 2000 bushels at $1·40@143 for Indiana red; $1·25@1·30 for Delaware do.; and $1·60 for white. Rye is steady at 93c. for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is in firm request at former rates. Sales of 5000 bushels at 88@90c. for old yellow; 78@80c. for new yellow and Western mixed; and 75c. for new white. Oats are dull at 53@55c. for Pennsylvania and Western.

In Barley and Malt nothing doing.

Whisky is firm at 90@91c. for Western iron-bound.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Stocks steady. Money 4@5 per cent. Gold, 110¾. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 107½; do. 1864, do., 106¾; do. 1865, do. 107; do. 1865, new, 109½; do. 1867, 109¼; do. 1868, 109½; 10-40s, 106⅜; Virginia 6s, new, 63; Missouri 6s, 91¾; Canton Co., 67; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 92¾; Erie, 24¾; Reading, 101¾; Adams Express Co., 64¾; Michigan Central, 120¾; Michigan Southern, 93¾; Illinois Central, 135; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 106½; Chicago and Rock Island, 111½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94; Western Union Telegraph, 43¾.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, Nov. 26. — Arrived, steamship Australia, from Glasgow.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....NOVEMBER 26

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....44 | 11 A. M.....47 | 2 P. M.....52

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamer Panther, Mills, Washington, D. C., J. C. Scott & Sons.
Steamer Tacony, Nichols, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Schr Thos. Clyde, Cain, Boston, J. C. Scott & Sons.
Schr Jennie N. Huddell, Cramer, Key West, do.
Schr Trade Wind, Corson, Savannah, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Yazoo, Catharine, from New Orleans via Havana, 4 days and 7 hours, with mdse. to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Empire, Holmes, 60 hours from Charleston, S. C., with mdse. to Souder & Adams.
Steamship Aries, Wiley, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Schr Mary and Frances, McCandless, from Richmond, Va., with paving-stone to Richmond Granite Company.
Schr D. C. Genther, Bryan, from Rappahannock, with spokes to Collins & Co.
Schr Chas. McShain, McShain, fm Richmond, Va.

ASHORE.

A despatch to the underwriters says:—Br. bark Elgin, from London for Philadelphia, went ashore last night on Cape Henlopen. Messrs. E. J. Morris & Co. have contracted to get her off.

MEMORANDA.

Br. steamers City of Brooklyn, Brooks, and Rainton, Reed, for Liverpool; and Anglia, Craig, for Glasgow, cleared at New York yesterday.

Steamers Virginia, Bristol, S. F. Phelps, Fannie, and Venus, all for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Steamers Java, Cook, and Palmyra, from New York for Liverpool, arrived at Queenstown yesterday, and proceeded.

Steamer Saxon, Boggs, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Steamer City of Galveston, Eldridge, from New York, at Galveston 23d inst.

Steamer Gen. Sedgwick, Nichols, for New York, sailed from Galveston 23d inst.

Steamer De Soto, Morton, from New York, at New Orleans 19th inst.

Steamer St. Louis, Whitehead, from New York, at New Orleans 21st inst.

Steamer Zodiac, Harksen, for New York, sailed from Savannah 22d inst.

Schr Westmoreland, Wright, hence for Fairhaven, at New York yesterday.

Schrs Louisa F. Smith, Creed, from Boston; M. V. Cook, Falkenburg, from New Bedford; Emma Graham, Smith, from Fall River; and M. D. Cranmer, Cranmer, fm Providence, all for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate yesterday.

Schr Jennie T. Wylley, Wylley, hence, at Savannah 22d inst.

THE FIRE QUESTION.

The Volunteer System.

How it Originated—Extinguishing Fires in the Early Days of the City.

Its Present Extent.

The Companies Composing the Department, their Organization and Present Strength.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The public is considerably concerned as to the fate of the effort which is being now made to revolutionize the present system of extinguishing fires in this city. Many attempts to this end have been made in recent years, but all have failed for the want of the support of a majority of the members of Councils, who argued that, in addition to the expensive nature of the change, the citizens did not demand it. Latterly, public sentiment has grown so strong over the misbehavior of those who run to fires, the unnecessary damage inflicted upon burning buildings by the flooding of water consequent upon so many companies being in service, and the number of incendiary fires started by rival companies, that a movement has at last been put on foot which promises a radical change. The bill introduced into Councils several days ago for a Paid Department has met with such decided favor in the community that there is scarcely a doubt that it will pass, unless the opposition succeed by parliamentary tactics in delaying final action until after the expiration of the term of the Councils now in power.

Our Early Fire System.

In connection with the proposed change in our system of extinguishing fires, that in vogue in the early days of the city becomes interesting. Watson, in his "Annals of Philadelphia," devotes an interesting chapter to the subject, from which we glean the following facts:—

In 1683 William Penn spoke of a fire in the city, by which the newly-arrived Germans were sufferers, and proposed a subscription for their relief.

Samuel Preston, the Mayor, in 1711 sent a message to the Board of Council, in which he says that he "has frequently had in consideration the many providences this city has met with, in that fires, that have so often happened, have done so little damage." He thought that it was the duty of citizens to use all possible means to prevent and extinguish fires in the future by providing buckets, hooks, engines, etc. The Board of Council considered the message and decided that "such instruments should be provided." The manner of providing them was referred to the next Council. Fire engines were then but a new thing in England itself, being only invented in 1663. The action of the board shows that the colonies were not long in adopting new inventions, and that the subject of providing protection against fires was considered in a very early day.

It seems that the apparatus was then immediately ordered, for in 1734 we find the Grand Jury recommending that the fire engine should be repaired and that the city ladders and buckets should be kept in order.

The custom at fires then and until a much more recent date was for the citizens to form in lines, one line to pass full buckets of water and the other to return empty ones. The water was taken from the most convenient source of supply, and was passed not to the fire, but to the engine, which then pumped it upon the fire. The engine was pumped by hand and at first discharged the water through a stationary nozzle on the top. Later a flexible hose and pipe were added

THE FIRE QUESTION.

Continued from the First Page.

for 100 buckets." Soon after this the Mayor sent word to the board that the two fire engines and the 250 fire buckets sent for from England had arrived in July, and requested "provision of suitable places for their reception."

The Council ordered that the buckets be hung up in the court-house, and that "measures be used to place the engines, to wit:—one at the corner of the great meeting-house yard (southwest corner of Second and High streets)—one at Francis Jones' lot, corner of Front and Walnut streets, and the old engine in a corner of the Baptist meeting yard, in Second street, near Arch." From this it will be seen that there were but three engines in all, and that, not counting the two new ones which had just arrived, there was but one engine to subdue the Dickenson fire.

In 1835 a writer in the *Gazette* says, "We have at present got engines enough, but I question if water enough can be had in many places to keep them going for half an hour. It seems to me some public pumps are wanted." The same writer advised the formation of fire companies. Previous to that time the citizens themselves had done all the work at fires.

In 1836 the houses of "Budd's long row," north of the drawbridge on Front street, took fire. The destruction of the whole row was feared, but the engines were worked successfully.

Benjamin Franklin, in 1738, instituted the first fire company organized in Philadelphia. This was the actual beginning of the volunteer Fire Department. What B. Franklin would think of the present state of the organization is a matter of conjecture only. The first fire companies had the charge of the engines, buckets, and apparatus, but were helped by numbers of citizens when at fires. At a later date, in addition to the public buckets, others were provided by large buildings, the owners of which were compelled to provide them by law, the number, we believe, being proportionate to the number of windows in the building. They were placed in the most public locality of the building, and were marked with the name of the building or owner. When a fire occurred, the buckets were taken from every available building, and if these were not sufficient, others of tin or wood were borrowed from private houses. The ones provided by public buildings were usually of leather. We still see some of these ancient specimens preserved in the vestibules of old buildings, as for instance the Philadelphia Library, where the old leather fire buckets may be seen on entering the doorway. Watson, in his "Annals," says that "by an advertisement in the *Gazette* in 1753 I see that 'baskets and bags of fire companies' are called upon to be returned, thus showing the early use of them. We used to see them hung up in the old halls and entries where now our ladies hang elegant lamps."

The following paragraph from Watson gives an insight into the manner of working of the bucket system:—

"The present manner of subduing fires presents an aspect quite different from former doings in such cases. When there was no hose in use, and no hydrants, but only pumps and buckets to keep the engines supplied, the scene was much more busy than now. Few or no idlers could be seen as lookers-on. They made long lines of people to 'hand along the buckets,' and if the anxious and idle attempted to pass, the cry was passed along the line, 'Fall in, fall in!' If disregarded, a bucket of water was discharged upon them. Then it was quite common to see numerous women in the ranks, and it was therefore more provoking to see others giving no help, but urging their way as near the fires as they could. Next day was a fine affair for the boys to look out all the buckets they knew of their several neighborhoods, and to carry them home. The street posts, too, all along the streets far from the fire, could be seen capped here and there with a stray bucket, asking for its owner." It is unnecessary to add that the community then must have been more strictly honest than it is at present.

During the time between 1821 and 1824 there were 96 fires in Philadelphia. This fact is ascertained from official minutes. The number of fires in 1821 was 29; in 1822 there were 22; in 1823 there were 31, and in 1824 there were 14. Those which happened in the latter part of 1822 and the beginning of 1823 were generally supposed to be the work of incendiaries. This was probably the beginning of the evil which at last attached itself to the fire companies themselves, and under their management has been reduced to a system.

The largest fires in our city have occurred since the dates mentioned, when the city was much larger. Perhaps the most destructive of these, if we judge by the amount of ground gone over, was the great Water street fire which started on July 9, 1850, in a saltpetre storehouse. This exploded, doing considerable damage. The fact of its explosion gave rise to the saying "Will saltpetre explode?" which, as far as now known, has been answered in every case in the negative. The cause of this particular explosion has been made the subject of many a theory, and the result has not been satisfactorily demonstrated to this day. By this fire 350 buildings were burned, and its progress could only be stopped by tearing down the houses which stood in its course. The loss is named at $1,500,000, which, however, is a low estimate. By this fire twenty-five persons were killed, nine were drowned, and 120 were wounded. At this time our hand-forcing engines were, and had been for a long time, in use. On this occasion they were found miserably inadequate. Their exhaustive manner of working is still fresh in the mind of every citizen. The loss in money by this fire was only one-half of the amount of loss at the Patterson bonded warehouses, which were burned in 1868, though the area of ground was not near so great.

The Causes of a Change in the Department.

As the city increased in population and in the value of the real estate, so did the number of companies, until in 1855 there were nearly one hundred fire organizations in service. The city prior to that time was divided into the old districts, from which corporations the companies received gratuities. The balance required to maintain them was obtained by contributions from citizens and by means of balls which were given annually. They were not confined to any limits of running, but proceeded all over the city to any alarm that might be given. Rivalries sprang up between certain companies, and the citizens were compelled to witness many bloody riots. Incendiary fires were built for the purpose of enticing antagonistic organizations to particular quarters of the city, and on their arrival at the scene the apparatus would be taken and thrown into the river. This species of amusement became so general that it was customary to see a carriage going along the streets, the rope manned with men armed to the teeth. There was no head to the concern, except the Board of Fire Directors, who exercised little or no control over the individual organization.

A radical change was agitated in 1854, on the consolidation of the city, and then it was that the department took the matter into consideration, although it required a year to effect a new plan. The present district system was advocated, and that met with a bitter and determined opposition from some of the companies, who, rather than be limited in their running, disbanded themselves. However, a majority favored the movement, and the present volunteer system went into existence. From the fifty-two companies which accepted of the provisions of the ordinance as passed by Councils, the department swelled by the accession of old and new organizations until it reached ninety-five companies. By disbanding and consolidation that number was reduced to eighty-seven, which comprises the department as it now stands.

The Organization of the Present Department.

At a meeting of the Board of Fire Directors of the Fire Department, held March 20, 1855—it being impossible at that time for the board to unanimously agree upon the reception of the ordinance reorganizing the department as adopted by Councils on January 25—it was resolved that the board dissolve. A motion was then submitted by D. W. Norris, the delegate of the Marion Hose Company, and carried, that the representatives of companies willing to accept the provisions of the ordinance organize in accordance with its requirements. H. L. Sinexson, of the Robert Morris Hose, was called to the chair, and William A. Rolin was appointed Secretary. The roll of companies was then called, and the following responded, the date of organization being included:—

America Fire Co., April 10, 1790.
America Hose Co., Sept. 2, 1828.
Columbia Fire Co. of Germantown, March 6, 1809.
Diligent Fire Co., July 4, 1791.
Delaware Fire Co., March 21, 1761.
Eagle Hose Co., date not known.
Fairmount Fire Co., Feb. 22, 1823.
Fairmount Hose Co., Jan. 10, 1847.
Friendship Fire Co., Aug. 18, 1796.
Franklin Fire Co., Jan. 17, 1792.
Franklin Fire Co of Germantown, March 1, 1764.
Franklin Fire Co. of Frankford, Jan. 8, 1848.
Fellowship Fire Co., Sept. 3, 1819.
Franklin Hose Co., merged with Harmony.
Germantown Hose Co., May 11, 1848.
Globe Fire Co., May 22, 1820.
Excelsior Hook and Ladder, Jan. 28, 1853.
Empire Hook and Ladder, Feb. 6, 1851.
Good Intent Fire Co. of Roxborough, May 8, 1819.
Hope Fire Co., Nov. 11, 1796.
Hand-in-Hand Fire Co., May 15, 1823.
Independence Fire Co., Feb. 1, 1847.
Liberty Fire Co., Jan. 1, 1841.
Kensington Hose Co., Jan. 11, 1842.
Monroe Fire Co., March 8, 1823.
Marion Hose Co., Aug. 19, 1833.
Mantua Hook and Ladder, March 4, 1855.
Nicetown Hose Co., date not known.
Neptune Hose Co., Aug. 6, 1805.
Pennsylvania Hose Co., Aug. 4, 1831.
Perseverance Hose Co., May 27, 1805.
Philadelphia Fire Co., Jan. 25, 1799.
Philadelphia Hose Co., Dec. 15, 1803.
Phœnix Hose Co., Aug. 25, 1817.
Reliance Fire Co., May 10, 1786.
Robert Morris Hose Co., March 14, 1831.
Schuylkill Hose Co., Dec. 9, 1833.
Shiffler Hose Co., Jan. 8, 1846.
Southwark Hose Co., May 6, 1806.
South Penn Hose Co., May 27, 1846.
Spring Garden Fire Co., July 12, 1851.
Protection Hook and Ladder Co., date not known.
Rescue Hook and Ladder Co., Jan. 27, 1853.
United States Fire Co., Oct. 11, 1811.
Union Fire Co., March 19, 1819.
Vigilant Hose Co., Jan. 2, 1760.
Warren Hose Co., March 5, 1838.
Washington Fire Co., of Frankford, Jan. 1, 1793.
Washington Fire Co., Germantown, March 4, 1764.
Western Fire Co., April 7, 1849.
Western Hose Co., merged with Fame.
Wissahickon Fire Co., Dec. 27, 1847.

Of the remaining companies in the department prior to the reorganization, the following accepted the provisions of the new ordinance at subsequent meetings of the Board of Fire Directors:—

Assistance Engine Co., December 28, 1789.
Cohocksink Hose Co., merged with Resolution.
Columbia Engine Co., September 16, 1796.
Columbia Hose Co., May 1, 1806.
Congress Engine Co., May 11, 1815.
Decatur Engine Co., February 11, 1803.
Diligent Hose Co., June 3, 1820.
Fame Hose Co., January 1, 1818.
Good Intent Engine Co., April 26, 1819.
Good Intent Hose Co., March 8, 1804.
Good Will Engine Co., March 27, 1802.
Good Will Hose Co., March 1, 1834.
Harmony Engine Co., August 24, 1784.
Hibernia Engine Co., February 20, 1752.
Hope Hose Co., August 17, 1805.
Humane Engine Co., March 1, 1794.
Humane Hose Co., April 10, 1805.
Independence Hose Co., July 4, 1831.
Kingsessing Engine Co., October 8, 1857.
Lafayette Hose Co., October 31, 1831.
Lincoln Hose Co., June 5, 1855.
Manayunk Engine Co., January 1, 1838.
Mechanic Engine Co., August 4, 1839.
Mount Airy Engine Co., February 9, 1804.
Moyamensing Hose Co., July 22, 1837.
Niagara Hose Co., March 25, 1827.
Northern Liberty Engine Co., May 1, 1756.
Northern Liberty Hose Co., May 7, 1828.
Resolution Hose Co., April 11, 1804.
Ringgold Hose Co., March 29, 1847.
Southwark Engine Co., Feb. 5, 1827.
Spring Garden Hose Co., May 12, 1845.
Taylor Hose Co., May 1, 1847.
Tivoli Hose Co., June 1, 1855.
Union Hose Co., January 19, 1856.
United Hose Co., date not known.
United States Hose Co., July 4, 1826.
Vigilant Engine Co., February 2, 1760.
Washington Engine Co., January 3, 1796.
Washington Hose Co., February 22, 1811.
Weccacoe Engine Co., May 1, 1800.
West Philadelphia Hose Co., May 10, 1856.
West Philadelphia Engine Co., merged with Columbia.
William Penn Hose Co., February 3, 1830.

The Officers of the Department.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the department, held in 1855, the following gentlemen were elected its first officers:—H. L. Sinexson, President; W. K. Cox and D. R. Ettla, Vice Presidents; Wm. A. Thorp, Treasurer; Wm. A. Rolin, Secretary; and J. Sloan, Jr., Assistant Secretary.

One of the provisions of the new ordinance required that the Board of Fire Directors should ballot for a Chief Engineer, and the names of the three gentlemen receiving the highest number of votes should be submitted to Councils, upon whom devolved the duty of electing a chief. This system was carried on for several years, and finally the power of choosing a Chief was, as in the cases of the Assistant Engineers, transferred to the department itself.

The following gentlemen have served in the capacity of Chief Engineer of the Fire Department since 1855, when the present law went into effect:—

Benjamin A. Shoemaker, elected in September, 1855, for one year.

Samuel P. Fearon, elected in 1856 for two years and re-elected in 1858 for the same period.

David M. Lyle, elected in 1860 for two years, re-elected in 1862 for three years and re-elected in 1765 for three years. This gentleman died in 1867.

Terrence McCusker, elected in December, 1867, to fill the unexpired term of David M. Lyle, deceased.

George Downey, elected in 1868 for three years. This gentleman is at present on duty, his term not expiring until September of next year.

The Extent of the Volunteer System.

The latest report giving the standing of the volunteer department was made about a year ago. At that time the membership, honorary and contributing, value of apparatus and of the real and personal estate of each company in the department, were as follows:—

Name.	Membership.	Value of Apparatus.	Value of Real Est.	Personal Estate.
America Engine	112	$4,000	$8,000	$1,500
America Hose	176	1,800	16,800	1,500
Assistance Engine	111	5,000	17,000	1,000
Congress, Chesnut Hill	78	800	5,125	450
Columbia Eng'e, Ger'n.	130	2,000	800	....
Columbia Hose	177	2,200	10,000	2,000
Columbia Engine	210	3,000	12,000	2,000
Delaware Engine	123	8,000	11,000	1,000
Diligent Hose	127	800	10,000	200
Diligent Engine	208	6,000	18,000	250
Decatur, Frankford	121	4,000	7,000	1,200
Empire Hook & Lad. Co	274	....	....	....
Excelsior Hose, Frank.	66	1,000	850	180
Fairmount Hose	39	1,000	6,000	....
Fairmount Engine	618	8,650	10,000	3,800
Franklin Eng., Germ'n.	81	5,800	6,000	1,800
Fellowship, Germant'n.	140	6,550	7,000	4,310
Friendship Engine	210	900	30,000	3,500
Franklin Engine	506	6,000	6,200	1,500
Franklin Eng., Frank'd	59	....	3,000	2,000
Fame Hose	249	7,500	10,000	2,375
Good Intent Hose, H. & L.	223	1,800	10,000	600
Good Will Engine	316	5,700	6,000	3,000
Globe Engine	154	5,200	4,000	800
Good Intent Engine	275	5,265	16,000	1,856
Germantown Hose	77	900	8,000	600
Good Intent, Roxboro'h	110	700	1,000	100
Good Will Hose	147	6,500	3,500	3,000
Hand-in-Hand	322	6,100	5,000	800
Harmony Engine	639	6,500	14,000	2,000
Hibernia Engine	376	10,000	5,000	3,000
Hope Engine	137	5,000	5,000	500
Hope Hose	227	8,280	20,000	9,000
Humane Hose	111	500	5,000	1,500
Humane Engine	155	5,000	39,000	1,000
Independence Engine	108	5,500	4,000	500
Independence Hose	291	6,000	4,000	1,500
Kingsessing Engine	78	1,200	300	50
Kensington Hose	153	4,000	10,000	1,500
Liberty, Holmesburg	75	4,500	3,000	350
Lafayette Hose	197	800	5,000	1,000
Lincoln Hose	309	1 000	3,000	700
Mantua Hood and Lad.	39	1,400	5,000	1,000
Mechanic Engine	205	7,500	12,500	3,800
Marion Hose	400	1,500	7,000	4,500
Manayunk Engine	82	6,000	6,000	800
Mount Airy Fire Co	48	900	1,500	300
Monroe Engine	223	5,000	10,000	700
Moyamensing Hose	585	900	5,500	12,000
Niagara Hose	133	3,250	5,000	3,000
Neptune Hose	163	4,500	6,000	800
Northern Liberty Hose	445	5,750	4,500	11,395
Northern Lib'y Engine	223	6,250	6,000	1,500
Phœnix Hose	162	3,800	2,000	1,000
Perseverance Hose	215	1,200	15,000	3,000
Philadelphia Engine	280	6,000	5,000	800
Philadelphia Hose	162	6,200	13,000	....
Pennsylvania Hose	167	400	4,500	2,500
Robert Morris Hose	123	600	3,000	200
Rescue H. & L., Frank'd	78	1,200	5,000	200
Resolution Hose	397	6,000	13,000	1,200
Reliance Engine	174	6,500	6,500	500
Ringgold Hose	123	350	6,500	....
South Penn Hose	393	1,500	7,000	3,000
Schuylkill Hose	124	2,200	7,000	....
Shiffler Hose	572	8,000	18,000	500
Spring Garden Engine	292	4,500	10,000	1,800
Southwark Engine	295	4,600	7,000	800
Southwark Hose	639	7,650	10,000	1,300
Spring Garden Hose	214	6,000	15,000	1,000
Tivoli Hose	72	1,300	3,000	....
Taylor Hose	560	800	4,000	1,500
United States Engine	174	7,000	20,000	2,000
Union Engine	95	1,700	8,000	....
United States Hose	326	1,000	3,000	4,250
Union Hose	99	2,000	6,000	....
Vigilant Engine	281	6,000	10,000	2,000
Warren Hose	247	2,200	2,500	2,616
Washington, Germ'nt'n	105	2,000	6,000	1,500
Wissahickon Fire Co.	24	250	200	....
Washington, Frankford	151	7,800	8,000	500
William Penn Hose	221	6,000	5,500	4,200
Western Engine	143	4,500	4,000	1,000
West Phila. Hose	150	5,000	10,000	1,000
Weccacoe Hose	1011	6,800	14,035	5,957
Washington Hose	169	2,500	15,000	500
Washington Engine	224	6,400	5,600	2,500
Totals	19,223	$340,665	$704,160	$151,239

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SIXTEENTH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
OF PHILADELPHIA.
TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 29.
Addresses will be delivered by
WILLIAM E. DODGE,
President Y. M. C. A., New York.
H. THAINE MILLER, Esq.,
Of Cincinnati Y. M. C. A.
Rev. THOMAS A. JAGGAR,
Of Holy Trinity P. E. Church, Philadelphia.
And others.
Choice selections of music by Carl Sentz's Germania Orchestra, commencing at 7 o'clock. Congregational Singing under direction of Colonel D. W. C. MOORE.
Exercises to commence punctually at 7½ o'clock P. M.
TO DEFRAY EXPENSES, Tickets with Reserved Seats in Parquet, Parquet Circle, and Balcony will be sold at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS each, and are for sale at F. A. NORTH & CO.'S, No. 1026 CHESNUT Street.
Reserved Seats in Family Circle and admission tickets to all parts of the house can be obtained FREE by members and others on and after Friday morning, at the Hall of the Association, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street, 11 22 4t

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE MANAYUNK BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. 7 2 86m

☞ REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES OF PHILADELPHIA.
NOVEMBER 25, 1870.
A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE CLUB
will be held at the
HALL OF THE FIRE ASSOCIATION,
FIFTH Street, below ARCH, entrance on East North street,
SATURDAY EVENING,
November 26, 1870, at 8 o'clock.
It is important that every member of the Club interested in its welfare and prosperity should attend this meeting.
The committee appointed at the annual meeting in April last to revise the constitution and rules will make a full report, and by a systematic arrangement of the names every member will have and be protected in his right not only to vote, but to express his opinion for or against the revised rules.
On behalf of the Committee.
WM. J. GILLINGHAM, Chairman.
EZRA LUKENS, President.
HENRY C. HAWKINS, Secretary. 11 25 2t

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE PETROLEUM BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five (5) hundred thousand dollars.

☞ STEREOPTICON ENTERTAINMENTS
given to Churches, Sunday-schools, and Societies.
Engagements may now be made by inquiring of
W. MITCHELL M'ALLISTER,
Second Story No. 728 CHESNUT Street, Philada.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE QUAKER CITY BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1 tuths)

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE WEST END BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE MARKET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars. 7 9 s 6m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

T. T. T.
T. T. T.
T. T. T.
T. T. T.
T. T. T.
T. T. T.
T. T. T.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.
Sold by all Druggists.
A. M. WILSON, Proprietor,
3 2 10m NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

☞ THE WAY HE CAME DOWN STAIRS.—A drunkard having fallen down stairs, he repelled all offers to pick him up with:—"Now, you jes lemme 'lone. Wan no slobberin' round me. I allus come down stair that way." There are various ways of doing other things besides coming down stairs, but if you want good coal, well screened and picked, full weight, and at low prices, go to J. C. HANCOCK, at the Northwest corner of Ninth and Master streets. He has the ability and the disposition to please all who patronize him. 9 9 3m

☞ OFFICE OF THE CATAWISSA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 424 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10, 1870.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on account of the dividends, to be paid the preferred stockholders, payable on and after the 21st inst., to those persons in whose names the stock stands at the close of the transfer books.
The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on the 15th, and reopened on the 21st inst.
W. L. GILROY,
11 12 12trp Treasurer.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE GERMANTOWN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER
COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 115 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, of the SAVINGS AND DEPOSIT BANK OF MANAYUNK, to be located in the Twenty-third ward of Philadelphia, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one hundred thousand dollars. 7 2 86m

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17s

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL,
LAWYER,
CAMDEN, N. J. 10 27 1m

DYE AND PRINT WORKS.

1819 ESTABLISHED 1819
New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment,
STATEN ISLAND.
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street,
West Side, Philadelphia.
98 DUANE St. and 752 BROADWAY, New York.
166 and 168 PIERREPONT St., Brooklyn.
This old and well-known company, now in the *second half century* of its existence, is prepared, as usual, to *Dye, Cleanse* and *Finish* every variety of ladies', gentlemen's, and children's garments, and Piece Goods in their usual superior manner.
NOTE—These are our only offices. 9 20 tuths3m

COAL.

ANTHRACITE COAL,
Per Ton of 2240 Lbs., Delivered.
LEHIGH—Furnace, $7 50; Stove, $7·75; Nut, $6·50.
SCHUYLKILL—Furnace, $6·50; Stove, $6·75; Nut, $5·25.
SHAMOKIN—Grate, $6·75; Stove, $7; Nut, $6.
EASTWICK & BROTHER,
Yard corner TWENTY-SECOND Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. 18 20 rptf
Office, No. 228 DOCK Street.

ROTHERMEL & MANNING,
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,
Depot N. E. Corner NINTH and MASTER,
Offices, { 43 South THIRD Street, / 724 SANSOM " } 10 12 tf

$4·75 FOR A LONG TON OF NUT COAL at EASTWICK & BROTHER'S Coal Yard, TWENTY-SECOND Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. 8 20 rptf

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.
JAMES & HUBER.
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of
FANCY CASSIMERES
And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mws
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FURNACES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1825.
FRED. T. MECKE. H. J. DEAS
H. J. DEAS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Warm Air Furnaces
AND
Cooking Ranges,
Portable Heaters, Low Down Grates, Slate Mantels Bath Boilers, Registers and Ventilators.
No. 111 North SEVENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA. [9 22 thstu6mrp
JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

PATENTS.

HOWSON'S
OFFICES FOR PROCURING
United States and Foreign
PATENTS,
Forrest Buildings,
No. 119 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
AND MARBLE BUILDINGS,
No. 605 SEVENTH STREET,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents. C. HOWSON, Attorney at Law.
Communications should be addressed to the Principal Offices, Philadelphia. 10 4 tuthssm

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN ELEVENTH and Twelfth and Chesnut and Market streets. Vacancies for Families and Single Gentlemen. Also a suit of rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board. Also, table board. 10 24tf

GROCERIES, ETC.

NEW BETHLEHEM BUCKWHEAT,
In small packages.
DOUBLE CROWN LAYER RAISINS, in half and quarter boxes.
FINE ALMERIA GRAPES, in clusters.
NEW CURRANTS AND CITRON.
CANNED ASPARAGUS.
FRESH PEACHES. FRESH TOMATOES.
EXTRA NEW MESS MACKEREL, in quarter barrels and kitts.
WILLIAM KELLEY,
N. W. Corner TWELFTH Street and GIRARD Avenue,
11 10 thstu} PHILADELPHIA.

"THORNE FARM" CIDER.
JUST RECEIVED, A LOT OF THIS
CELEBRATED
PURE APPLE CIDER.
MITCHELL & FLETCHER,
No. 1204 CHESNUT Street,
11 10 thstu2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

Fine Almeria Grapes,
New Paper Shell Almonds,
New Grenoble Walnuts
AT
JAMES R. WEBB'S,
S. E. Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH.
8 21 stuth3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
Choice White Almeria Grapes,
In one-eighth kegs—own importation.
CHOICE QUALITY OF LADY APPLES,
PRIME HAVANA ORANGES, NEW ALMONDS, RAISINS, WALNUTS, FIGS, PECAN NUTS, Etc. Etc.
COUSTY'S East End Grocery,
No. 118 South SECOND St.,
2 17 thstu Below Chesnut, West Side.

NEW BETHLEHEM
BUCKWHEAT,
In small casks.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

HIGHWAY PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS
OFFICE, No. 104 S. FIFTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23, 1870.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, 28th instant, for the construction of a sewer on the line of Third street, from the north curb line of Susquehanna avenue to the sewer in Diamond street, said sewer to be constructed of brick, circular in form, with a clear inside diameter of three feet, with such manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the sewers herein advertised are to be completed on or before the 31st day of December, 1870. And the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and fifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.
When the street is occupied by a city passenger railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.
Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860.
If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to. The Department of Highways reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory.
All bidders may be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. No allowance will be made for rock excavation, except by special contract.
MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
11 23 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF DREDGES, SCOWS, AND ROW-BOATS.
BALTIMORE, Md., November 24, 1870.
Proposals are invited and will be received until 19 M., and will be opened at 12½ P. M., on the 16th day of December, 1870, from persons wishing to purchase the four Dredge Boats, Susquehanna, Potomac, Patapsco, and Chesapeake, belonging to the United States, for the Patapsco river improvement; also, eleven Dumping Scows, marked by numbers from 1 to 11, inclusive; also, four Row-boats, marked by letters, from A to D, inclusive. Separate proposals will be received for single Dredges, Scows, and Row-boats, or for *lots* consisting of specified Dredges, Scows, and Row-boats.
The property can be seen upon application to the undersigned. Property to be delivered at once to purchaser upon payment of price in cash. Bidders who wish it can be present at the opening. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved. Proposals to be *sealed* and *in duplicate*, and to be addressed to
Major WM. P. CRAIGHEAD,
Engineer Office,
11 25 6t Third story Union Bank Building.

$7000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE.—APPLY to LEWIS H. REDNER,
11 25 2t No. 731 WALNUT Street.

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES, DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 16 swf

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY
FOR NEW YORK,
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.
RATES TEN CENTS PER 100 POUNDS, FOUR CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT, ONE CENT PER GALLON, SHIP'S OPTION.
INSURANCE BY THIS LINE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.
Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents.
Goods forwarded to all points free of commissions.
Through bills of lading given to Wilmington, N. C., by the steamers of this line leaving New York triweekly. For further particulars apply to
JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—The regular shippers by this line will be charged the above rates all winter.
Winter rates commence December 15. 9 8 6

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.
The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Thursday, December 1, at 8 A. M.
The JUNIATA will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on ——, November ——.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, November 26 at 8 A. M.
The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, November 26.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, November 26, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, December 3.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Nov. 26, at 8 A. M.
City of Limerick, via Halifax, Tuesday, Nov. 29, at 11 A. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, Dec. 3, at 8 A. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, Dec. 10, at 2 P. M. and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.			
Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$3
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Last evening William Detter, aged twenty-one years, was run over and instantly killed by the 7:30 train on the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad. The body was removed to the Fifteenth District Station House, where the Coroner will hold an inquest.

—A caucus of the Republican members of Common Council was held yesterday and the following gentlemen balloted for for the nomination of Gas Trustees: Nathan Hilles, 31; R. Beatty, 27; C. F. Miller, 16; R. Peltz, 14. The first two were then declared the nominees.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 112.

—The message of the Governor of Alabama will be read to-day.

—The reported sale of the Central Utah Railroad to the Central Pacific is denied

—The official count of the vote at the late election in Alabama will be rendered to-day at Montgomery.

—At the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland yesterday, at Cleveland, General Rosecrans was selected as its President.

—The trial of the Donaldsonville rioters commenced yesterday at New Orleans, before Commissioner Walker, and will probably continue a week.

THE HORSE-SHOE.

Preliminary Steps to Secure the Removal of the Horse-shoe Shoals in the Delaware.

Yesterday afternoon, in Select Council Chamber, a public meeting was held at the call and under the supervision of the joint special committee of Councils, Mr. Bumm chairman, which was appointed to memorialize, in conjunction with committees from our various commercial bodies, Congress to appropriate moneys to remove the Horse-shoe Bar, upon which the ice accumulates, impedes, and often interrupts for a time the navigation of the river. There were present of Councils:—Messrs. Bumm, Shoemaker, McIlvain, George A. Smith, King, Buzby, Mitchell, and Ellis; of the Board of Port Wardens—Clark, Van Horn, Everman, and Cramp; of the Board of Trade—Thomas C. Hand, Henry Winsor, George N. Tatem, and Thomas L. Gillespie; of the Commercial Exchange—Walter J. Wilson, William L. Massey, and the City Chief Engineer, and Surveyor Strickland Kneass, Esq.

A number of communications were read relating to this projected improvement, among which was one from Titus S. Emery, the owner of considerable wharfage property on the South Delaware front, which was originally sent to the Board of Port Wardens:—

"I beg leave to call the attention of your honorable Board to the importance of improving the navigation of the Delaware river by the removal of the accretions on the Pennsylvania shore north of League Island, commonly known as the Horse Shoe Shoals.

"To me, the cause of these accretions seems very apparent and the remedy simple.

"The courses of the stream at the Horse Shoe bend naturally causes the channel to hug the New Jersey shore *at all tides*, forming an immense bay at the mouth of the Big Timber creek. As the current of the stream sets into this bay at either side, it forms a slight counter current on the opposite shore sufficient to carry over and deposit these accumulating accretions. This same counter current prevents the outward passage of floating ice in the winter, and by packing these shoals obstructs the navigation to the great injury of the commercial reputation of Philadelphia.

"Practically the river is too wide at that point, and the only remedy is to narrow it, but before a detailed plan can be fixed upon careful surveys and soundings should be made and the character of the bed of the river ascertained.

"Without going into details, it would seem a very inexpensive matter to construct two wings at the entrance of the bay, to throw the channel nearer the Pennsylvania shore, than by breaking the crust incident to such accretions. That channel would always remain open, while new accretions would be formed in the slack water behind the wings, which could be put to profitable use by the owners of the shore lands.

"Such wings may be cheaply constructed by an ordinary bulkhead, at the shore ends, consisting of a few rows of closely driven piles for the foundation, riprapped on the face with stones, while the extreme outer ends may be made sufficiently permanent by throwing overboard a few vessel loads of large stones in the proper locations.

"Mr. Kneass said this subject of the removal of the Horse Shoe Shoals is not new. I brought the necessity for this improvement to the notice of Councils some five years ago, and showed them how important it was that the bar should be removed if we desired to retain the full availability of the port. By looking at the contour of the river at the upper end of League Island, you will find that the Jersey shore, from the effects of flood water, has been worn out, and quite an extensive bay formed. The result is, on an ebb tide, the water crosses to the Jersey shore, makes a sudden turn, and then washes into the face of League Island. Consequently, on the face of League Island we have the best water on the river. Any vessel can ride there. If you look at a map of the river, this course can easily be seen. At the mouth of the Back Channel, and for a very considerable distance up, you must go from 1500 to 2000 feet from the Pennsylvania shore before you reach water twenty feet deep. The result is that the channel hugs close to the other (New Jersey) shore, and renders our shore at that point valueless for shipping purposes, for vessels cannot approach it, even at high water mark. What we want is to have the current, which, on the flood tide, runs from the Point House (at Greenwich Point) right across to Jersey Shore, turned so that it shall cut down along our own. This would remove the Horse Shoe, and could be done by constructing a bulk head the whole length of the New Jersey shore, from Red Bank to Gloucester, cutting across the mouth of the bay opposite League Island, and thus forcing the channel into our own shore, and greatly straightening it. I do not think such a bulk head would cost over $250,000. If you can only divert the current from running into the Jersey shore you are all right. I think it could be turned into the shoal and cut it away.

Mr. Winsor said:—I think we should appoint a committee to employ competent experts to ascertain how we can remove the ice obstruction of the river, and therefore offer the following:—

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to examine the Horse Shoe in the Delaware river, and take the opinion and advice of experts in relation to the proper measures to be adopted to prevent obstructions by ice at the said point. Said committee to report at an adjourned meeting.

Mr. King—If this matter is allowed to drag, it will accomplish nothing. I move that the committee report in ten days.

The resolution as amended was adopted, and the Chair appointed Messrs. Winsor, Van Horn, George A. Smith, and Massey as the committee.

The meeting adjourned to assemble at the call of the Chair.

Notice of the Register of Wills.

The Register of Wills of this city and county has issued the following important notice to all legatees, creditors, and other persons interested, that the following named persons did, on the dates affixed to their names, file the accounts of their administration to the estates of those persons deceased, and guardians' and trustees' accounts, whose names are undermentioned, in the office of the Register for the Probate of Wills and granting Letters of Administration, in and for the city and county of Philadelphia, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said city and county for confirmation and allowance on Friday, December 16, 1870, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the County Court House in said city.

1870.

Oct. 31, Alfred Weeks and Charles D. James, executors of William Neal, deceased.

Nov. 1, Amos Carlile, administrator d. b. n. of Elisha Carlile, deceased.

" 1, Anna Maria Beach, administratrix of William Beach, deceased.

" 2, George Butz, Jr., executor of Henry Leesholtz, deceased.

" 2, Andrew A. Humphreys, executor of Charles Humphreys, deceased.

" 4, Ellwood Shannon, executor of Ellen Mulcaster, deceased.

" 4, Jacob Schandein and George F. Zehnder, executors of Jacob Emmerling, deceased.

" 5, William Seelig, executor of Henry Berg, deceased.

" 5, Dr. Richard Lewis, surviving executor of Samuel Rogers, deceased.

" 5, James M. Vandegrift, executor of Jacob Vandegrift, deceased.

" 5, Samuel C. Brincklé, M. D., administrator of Benjamin R. Brincklé, deceased.

" 7, Thomas F. Scattergood, administrator of Joseph E. Rinear, deceased.

" 7, William Kelly, guardian of Josephine Addison, late minor.

" 8, J. L. Erringer, administrator c. t. a. of Alexander Moore, deceased.

" 8, John P. Wetherill et al., executors of Rebecca Gumbes, deceased.

" 8, A. Louis Eakin, administrator of Elizabeth C. Eakin, deceased.

" 10, Wilhamina C. Neisser, administratrix of William M. Neisser, deceased.

" 10, John Stuard, administrator of Margaret Stuard, deceased.

" 10, Thomas B. Rayner, administrator of Mary Rayner, deceased.

" 10, Hannah Lauderboch, executrix of Thomas Cromley, deceased.

" 10, Albert Doolittle et al., executors of Henry Doolittle, deceased.

" 11, George Thomas, Jane Thomas, and Jacob F. Jones, executors of Phebe Thomas, Ann Thomas, Elizabeth and Lydia Thomas, deceased.

Nov. 11, Peter Saybold, administrator of William H. Saybold, deceased.

" 11, Buston Smith and Augustus C. Bourneville, administrators of J. George Smith, Jr., deceased.

" 11, George M. D. Haines, administrator of Aquilla Haines, deceased.

" 14, Henry D. Landis, administrator d. b. n. of Alfred W. Dilworth, deceased.

" 14, Anna Mary Burdsall, administratrix of Paul C. Burdsall, deceased.

" 15, Thomas Hay, Jr., executor of Robert E. King, deceased.

" 15, Ann Allen and William Allen, executors of Robert Allen, deceased.

" 17, William Kelly, Administrator of Cyrus Black, deceased.

" 17, Benjamin S. Ripley and J. Livingstone Erringer, executors of William Stull, deceased.

" 18, George W. Shepherd, administrator of Charles Broading, deceased.

" 22, Mary L. Reger, executrix of Margaret Levering, deceased.

" 22, William R. Black, executor of Matilda Schofield, deceased.

" 22, Horace Binney, Jr., executor of Julia W. Stockton, deceased.

" 23, C. H. and George D. Wolff, administrators d. b. n. of George W. Fahnestock, deceased.

" 23, Ellen Keene Mitchell, executrix of Sarah Lukens, deceased.

" 23, William D. Heston, guardian of Hannah Coggins.

" 23, Edward W. Heston, trustee under the will of Ruth Ann Coggins, deceased.

" 23, Sarah Lynch, administratrix of John Strain, deceased.

" 23, Anthony Livezey, guardian of Margaret S. Watson.

" 23, Thomas Satterthwaite, administrator of Thomas J. Williams, deceased.

" 23, Deborah Chamberlain, administratrix of John Chamberlain, deceased.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

THE PRUSSIANS IN FRANCE—A GENERAL ENGAGEMENT IN PROGRESS AT AMIENS—LATEST PHASE OF THE EASTERN QUESTION.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The New York *Tribune's* correspondent at Paris, writing on the 18th and 19th, represents that the distribution of provisions is very unequal. In some districts the people eat guinea pigs, cats, and even rats. But forty thousand horses remain of the one hundred thousand in the city at the beginning of the siege. Cat is sold at six francs a pound. After the 15th the flesh of horse, mule and ass was regulated by tariff, like beef, and rations thereof were issued by the Government.

The people bear their privations well thus far. Charcoal is now eight times the usual price, and the consumption of gas is forbidden.

Pyat is released, and his comrades soon will be.

Arago resigned the Mayoralty on the 18th. Jules Favre succeeds him.

On the 13th Trochu announced to his friends that the preparations for a sortie were nearly successful, but the troops are dreadfully demoralized.

The journals publish a strong appeal to the Government, the substance of which is:—"You know your army of relief is a phantom; resources cannot come to the help of Paris. You ought to confess the truth. You know equally well that it is impossible to cut through the Prussian lines, so that the garrison may reach the Loire for provisions.

"For such a sortie you must win a great battle, which with your present army you can never do."

Rochefort writes in answer whether he had resigned:—"Yes, on the 1st of November, and have never thought of withdrawing my resignation."

Louis Blanc publishes an address to the defenders of Paris congratulating them on a future armistice. They cannot and ought not to treat with the enemy, whilst occupying French soil.

No regret is expressed that the Assembly is not called.

The *Temps*, on the 15th, says:—"Beef will wholly fail in a week, horseflesh in a fortnight, and salt meat in a week longer; their vegetables and flour in three weeks longer."

Mr. Washburne has received a despatch from his Government, approving his remaining in Paris. It is the only despatch that has arrived since the siege.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—(Special to the New York *World*.)—The News sent to the New York *World* exclusively on the 19th instant of the abandonment of the German attempt to invade the northwest and southwest of France, and their concentration of all their forces in the immediate neighborhood of Paris, is confirmed to-day by a despatch from Berlin, stating that all the German forces are now concentrating at Paris to form a defensive semi-circle from Etampes, by way of Chartres and Dreux, to Mantes, with Frederick Charles on the south, the Duke of Mecklenburg on the west, and General Manteuffel on the north.

A special despatch from Tours on the night of the 22d says:—

Bourbaki has just arrived here from Lille to command the 18th Corps. A great battle is imminent. The design seems to be to pierce the enemy's centre at Etampes, by a column of 150,000 moving from Augerville, while simultaneous attacks will be made all along his attenuated line west and northeast of Etampes.

Your correspondent has visited the whole of the French lines from Nevers to Rouen. At Rouen there is an entrenched camp of 15,000 National Guards and Mobiles. From thence an almost unbroken line of entrenched camps extends to Evreux and Le Mans. Between Le Mans and Bouloise there is an extremely strong force, amounting to sixty-two guns, manned by sailors and Mobiles from the south of France. Le Mans is garrisoned by Pontifical Zouaves. From Le Mans the lines extend west to Orleans, and northwest to Auge ville.

Your correspondent is forbidden to give further details, but says the whole strength of the army is underestimated at 300,000, while its equipment, zeal, and discipline are perfect.

A special despatch from Havre, dated the 23d, to the *World*, says:—Yesterday a column of 1500 Prussians advanced from Mantes along the north bank of the Seine to Vernon, where it was encountered by a detachment of the Army of the North, and put to rout, with fifty killed and a number taken prisoners. There is nothing new from Evreux.

A correspondent of the *World* telegraphs from Brussels that a letter received from Paris by balloon, dated Monday, states that the French reoccupied Creteil on the 14th.

A circular from Trochu to the *Journal Officiel* states that an armistice was on the point of being concluded on honorable conditions, when the riot of the 21st ult. inspired Bismarck with confidence that internal dissensions would compel an unconditional surrender. He announces a vigorous and decisive action, without fixing the date, and invites the population to rally around the standard of the republic.

The victory at Coulamiers has redoubled the courage of the troops.

The Prussians attempted to surprise D'Issy, but were repulsed with great loss.

A correspondent of the *World* at Rambouillet describes the storming and capture of Chateauneuf en Themarias.

The division of General Wittich, after sharp skirmishing all the morning, advanced with the Germans and entered the town, supposing it free of the French, but they were suddenly fired upon from the houses so fiercely that they were obliged to retreat precipitately. The town was then bombarded and taken. It was occupied by 119 marines, who were taken prisoners.

The *Times* correspondent telegraphs from Versailles on the 22d, that Odo Russell saw Bismarck twice on Monday. Bismarck is conciliatory, and will likely suggest a conference.

Gortschakoff, in his last note, while refusing to withdraw his first note and insisting on the determination of Russia to adhere to her position, expresses his willingness to join a congress, and repeats his expressions of anxiety to remain on friendly terms with England and Turkey.

Russell's despatch is understood to state that Bismarck recommends a congress to decide the question, after the termination of the present war.

Victor Emanuel is reported to have said that the majority obtained in the Cortes does not sufficiently represent the majority of the Spanish people, and will not authorize the Duke of Aosta to accept the crown.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—(Special to the New York *Tribune*.)—A correspondent of the *Tribune* telegraphs, Tuesday evening, from Vienna, that the reported refusal of Turkey to co-operate with England is officially contradicted; also, the statement that Beust had submitted propositions for a European Congress. Austria, though desiring peace, will act promptly with other European powers.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 6:29 | MOON SETS..... 8:23
SUN SETS..... 4:35 | HIGH WATER..... 4:25

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE

JOSEPH C. GRUBB, E. A. SOUDER, SAMUEL E. STOKES, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, Wilmington, N.C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Br. bark James Muir, Rogers, Savannah, Souder & Adams.

Bark B. Rogers, Prout, Antwerp, B. Crawley & Co.

Schr Ellen Holgate, Golding, Newbern, N. C., Chas. Haslam & Co.

Schr John Beatty, Price, Williamsburg, Va., via Norfolk, Va., David Cooper.

Schr Col. Peter Lyle, Hill, Georgetown, D.C., do.

Schr Western Star, Crowell, Boston via Wilmington, Del., do.

Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer United, Eldridge, 4 days fm Suffolk, Va., with cedar logs to Clement & Dunbar.

Br. bark Le Baron, Holmes, from Hantsport, N.S., in ballast to L. Westergaard & Co.

Brig Julia A. Hallock, Briggs, 10 days from Boston, in ballast to Warren & Gregg.

Br. schr Black Duck, Doane, from Arecibo, P. R., Nov. 1, with sugar to John Mason & Co.—vessel to Souder & Adams.

Schr Annie E. Safford, Powell, 5 days fm Norfolk, Va., with cedar logs to Clement & Dunbar.

Schr Mary and Caroline, Fowler, 1 day fm Leipsic, Del., with grain to John L. Redner.

Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Fairy Queen, Carr, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Nov. 25.—Fourteen barges left in tow yesterday and to-day, for Baltimore, light.

William Avery, with apples; F. E. Greenman, with marble; M. E. McKeever and Fayette, with empty barrels; and Brooklyn, with old rails, all for Philadelphia.

Chick Henley, with iron ore, for Bridgeton.

J. O'Donnell, with old rails, for Baltimore.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Nov. 25.—The following barges left in tow last night, eastward:—

Ann McCaffrey, M. F. Hannigan, John Hawkins, Board of Trade, C. F. Nagle, P. H. Clinton, G. C. Satterlee, Borough, Lieut.-Gov. Jones, and N. Bottsford, all with coal, for New York.

Alex. Tome and Myrtle, with coal, for Philadelphia.

Catharine Terence, with coal, for Bridgeton.

The following barges leave to-night:—Cascadilla, F. Goddard, Hope, R. H. Rockwood, Thos. Wilson, Sarah Ann, H. A. Newton, Lady Loretta, A. O. Buck, and J. A. Covell, all with coal, for New York.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Nov. 26.—The Lotridge and H. C. Kruse, with coal, for New York, left last evening.

9 regular barges, light, for Baltimore, left this port yesterday. L. S. C.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Nov. 26.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

S. M. Crans and J. H. Hugg & Co., with lumber to R. Woolverton.

George Craig and P. B. Merrill, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard.

Elder & Ruggles, with lumber to Paxton, Fleming & Co.

Daniel Herr, with lumber to Malone & Son.

Patterson & Lippincott, with lumber to J. Perkins.

Mary E. Stine, with lumber to E. D. Jones.

C. Blackwell, with lumber, for Chester.

Harry and Lulie, with lumber, for Centreton, N. J.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., Nov. 25—7:30 A. M.—Arrived this A. M., steamer Colt, from New York.

In harbor, brig Home.

Wind W. N. W.; light. Thermometer, 42.

4 P. M.—A large three-masted steamer passed in.

1 P. M. Full rigged brig passing in at 3 P. M.

In harbor, bark unknown from the south, arrived to-day, and brig Home.

Wind E., and cloudy. Thermometer, 48.

MEMORANDA.

N. G. steamer Berlin, Undutsch, for Bremen via Southampton, cleared at Baltimore 13d inst.

N. G. steamer Rhein, Meyer, from New York, at Bremen 23d inst.

Steamer Palmyra, from New York, at Queenstown yesterday.

Steamer Europa, from New York for Glasgow, at Moville yesterday.

Steamer Nebraska, Guard, for New York, sl'd from Liverpool 10th inst.

Steamer Baltimore, Voeckler, for Baltimore, sl'd from Bremerhaven 9th inst.

Steamer Virginia, Somers, for New York, sailed from Liverpool 11th inst.

Steamer Denmark, Andrews, for New York, cl'd at London 10th inst., and left Deal 11th.

Steamer Morro Castle, Greene, from New York, at Havana 23d inst.

Steamer Mississippi, Henry, from New York, at New Orleans 18th inst.

Steamer Columbia, Van Sice, for Havana, cl'd at New York 23d inst.

Steamer Tillie, Partridge, from Galveston 11th inst. via Key West, at New York 23d.

Steamer Francis Wright, Russell, from New York for Havana and Brazos, put into Fortress Monroe 23d inst., having experienced heavy weather off Cape Hatteras, where she lay to for 20 hours. She will go to Norfolk for coal.

Steamer South America, Tinklepaugh, for Rio Janeiro, etc., cleared at New York 23d inst.

Steamer Tybee, Delanoy, for St. Domingo, cl'd at New York 23d inst.

Steamer J. W. Everman, Hinckley, hence, at Charleston 24th inst.

Steamer Hunter, Harding, hence, at Providence 22d inst.

Steamer Norfolk, Platt, hence, at Richmond 23d instant.

Bark Annie Augusta, Davis, from Jamaica for Philadelphia, was spoken 19th inst, lat. 33 50, long. 75 20.

Brig Charlena, Nichols hence, at Salem 22d inst.

Brig Mary Cobb, Brown, from Providence for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 22d inst.

Brig Minnie Miller, Leland, hence, at Boston 22d instant.

Schrs John Price, Nickerson; George Fales, Hall; and A. H. Leaming, Brown, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 22d inst.

Schr Minnie Kinnie, Parsons, hence, at Norwich 21st inst.

Schr Louie F. Smith, Crie, from Boston for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 21st inst.

Schr Decatur Oakes, Berry, hence, at Bristol 22d instant.

Schr Almira Wooley, King, hence, at Gloucester 22d inst.

Schr Alex. Young, Young, sailed from Charleston 23d inst. for Mobile.

Schr D. V. Streaker, Vangilder, at Richmond 22d inst. from Savannah.

Schrs H. B. Macaulay, Cain, and I. H. Wainwright, Abrams, hence, at Boston 22d inst.

Schr Henrietta Simmons, Godfrey, hence, at Salem 22d inst.

Schrs Vrate, Mason, and Kate E. Rich, Dudley, from Wilmington, N. C., at New York 24th inst.

Schrs Rightaway, Raynor, for Newport; Ellen Clark, Griffin, for New Haven; and R. W. Tull, Robbins, all hence for Boston, at New York 24th inst.

Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 22d inst.

Schrs Henry May, Racket; Ella H. Barnes, Avery; H. L. Slaight, Willetts; Zuelette Kenyon, Binghampton; and Marian Gage, Heather, hence, at Providence 23d inst.

Schrs Mary L. Vankirk, Walker; Fannie Hanmer, Brooks; and Julia Baker, Baker, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 22d inst.

MISCELLANY.

Passengers per steamer Wyoming, Captain Teal, cleared yesterday for Savannah:—E. T. Hastings; Mrs. S. A. Colesbury and two children; Mrs. S. C. Colesbury and two children; Miss S. Colesbury; Mrs. James Creighton and nurse; A. Manderson; A. D. Carroll and wife; Samuel H. Johnson; Edw. Tatnall; Mrs. J. A. Roberts; Miss A. Roberts; Simon Wachtell; A. W. Estlin; H. L. Hedley and wife; Miss Annie Lungren; Dr. H. Lungren; Harvey Lungren; and Andrew Nelson.

Br. brig James Murchie, Cates, hence via St. Marys, Ga., 17th Sept., for Cardenas, not having arrived up to the 12th inst., it is feared that the vessel, with all on board, was lost soon after her departure; probably in the severe gale of the 19th. She registered 256 tons, was built at Machiasport, Me., in 1861, hailed from St. Stephens, N. B., but owned in Philadelphia and at the eastward.

Schr J. Ricardo Jova, Little, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 22d inst. In the gale of Tuesday night, schr Croton, of St. George, Pease, from Elizabethport for Boston, and the Jova were in contact. The Croton lost bowsprit and headgear, stancheons on port side, broke windlass patent, etc., and was nearly cut down to the water's edge. The Jova lost boat, and broke patent steering-gear.

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Le-coultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.

JOHN T. BAILEY,

N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

TOWER CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.

Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

JACOB HARLEY,
No. 1320 CHESNUT Street, Phila.
Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated-ware, a good assortment at
MODERATE PRICES.
Watches and Jewelry
carefully repaired. 9 15 thstu3mrp

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 2(1 Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

EDUCATIONAL.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Young Men and Boys, which has been removed from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest grade.

A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 16.

GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B.,
JOHN G. MOORE, M. S.,
8 17tf Principals.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
No. 108 South TENTH Street.

A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School for boys and young men. Persons interested in education are invited to call and witness the method of teaching and discipline practised. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 630 Chesnut street, or at the Academy. Open for visitors from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. 8 20

EDGEHILL SCHOOL
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.

Next session begins MONDAY, October 3.

For circulars apply to
3 21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

YOUNG MEN'S AND BOYS' ENGLISH, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 1908 MOUNT VERNON Street. Preparation for Business or College. Has a Preparatory Department. Rev. J. G. SHINN, A. M., Principal. 9 1 smtu1m

MALT LIQUORS.

ALE! ALE! ALE!
Great Reduction in Prices.
DRAUGHT ALE, $6 PER BBL.
BOTTLING ALE AND PORTER, $7 PER BBL.
XX ALE, DRAUGHT PORTER, AND BROWN STOUT, $8 PER BBL.,
At CUCKES'
OLD-ESTABLISHED BREWERY,
Nos. 824, 826, 828, 830 and 832
ST. JOHN Street,
11 7 mwsimrp PHILADELPHIA.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1870
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 1 No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4/4 SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
5 21 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

United States Builders' Mill
FIFTEENTH Street, Below Market.

ESLER & BROTHER
PROPRIETORS.

Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turni Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts. (9 1
A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
9 17 No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

THE VATICAN, No. 1010 CHESNUT STREET.—Statuary, Bronzes, Clocks, Vases, Pedestals, and elegant articles of taste for the adornment of the parlor, dining-room, library, hall, and boudoir, and for bridal presents, purchased in Europe previous to the war at a great sacrifice, and will now be sold, retail, at correspondingly low prices. We invite an inspection at our spacious store and showrooms, up stairs. The price of all articles marked in plain figures. Goods packed and shipped free of charge. 10 29 2mrp

HYACINTHS, TULIPS, NARCISSUS, LILIES, JONQUILS, and other flower roots for out and indoor decoration. Now is the time to plant.
HENRY A. DREER,
11 19 swstt No. 714 CHESNUT Street

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR LIVE OAK.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 5, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the delivery of 203,000 cubic feet of Live-oak Timber, of the best quality, in each of the Navy-Yards at Charlestown, Mass., and Brooklyn, N. Y., will be received at this Bureau until the sixth (6th) day of December next.

These proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Live Oak," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offers may be for one or both yards, but must be for the whole quantity in each yard, and, as required by law, must be accompanied by a guarantee.

Sureties in the full estimated amount will be required to sign the contract, and, as additional and collateral security, twenty-five (25) per centum will be withheld on the amount of each delivery until the contract is satisfactorily completed.

In all the deliveries of the timber there must be a due proportion of the most difficult and crooked pieces; otherwise there will be withheld such further amount in addition to the 25 per centum as may be judged expedient to secure the public interest until such difficult portions be delivered. The remaining 75 per centum, or other proportion of each bill, when approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the yard, will be paid by such purchasing paymaster as the contractor may designate within thirty (30) days after its presentation to him.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if a failure be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the timber named, of the quality and at the time and place provided, then, and in each case, the contractor, and his sureties, will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding twice the total amount therein agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which may be recovered according to the Act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

The 203,000 cubic feet to be delivered in each yard will be in the following proportions:—Say 33,000 cubic feet of pieces suitable for stems, sternposts, deadwoods, aprons, sternpost knees, keelsons, and hooks, all siding from 17 to 20 inches, and the hooks siding 14 and 16 inches. These pieces to be in the proportions in which they enter into the construction of a ship of war; conforming substantially in shape, length, and character with those heretofore received, with frames of corresponding siding, the moulds of which can be seen at any navy yard; 130,000 cubic feet of the siding of 13 and 15 inches, in about equal quantities of each, and 10,000 cubic feet of a siding of 12 inches; all these pieces being in length from 13 to 17 feet, with a natural and fair curve of from 12 to 30 inches or more in that length, and one-half the number of pieces to have from the mean to the greatest crook. Also 30,000 cubic feet of timber siding 43 and 15 inches, in length from 17 to 20 feet.

All to be sided straight and fair, and rough-hewed the moulding way to show a face of not less than two-thirds the siding, the wane being deducted in the measurement.

The timber to be cut from trees growing within 30 miles of the sea, of which satisfactory evidence will be required, and to be delivered in the respective yards at the risk and expense of the contractor, subject to the usual inspection, and to the entire approval of the Commandant of the yard.

The whole quantity to be delivered within two years from the date of the contract.

Satisfactory evidence must be presented with each proposal that the parties either have the timber or are acquainted with the subject, and have the facility to procure it.

In addition to the above, separate "Sealed Proposals" will be received at the same time, on the same terms and conditions and similarly endorsed, from persons having the timber on hand already cut, for the delivery in each of the navy yards at Charlestown and Brooklyn, of from 5 to 50,000 cubic feet of Live-oak, the principal pieces siding 14 to 17 inches, the remaining portion 12 and 13 inches; the principal pieces and crooked timber being in the same proportion to the quantity offered as that specified in the first case, with the same lengths and crooks.

The whole amount contracted for in this case must be delivered on or before the 1st February, 1871.

The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids for any timber under this advertisement if considered not to the interest of the Government to accept them, and to require satisfactory evidence that bids are *bona fide* in all respects, and are made by responsible persons

FORM OF OFFER.

(*Which, if from a firm, must be signed by all the members.*)

I (or we), of ———, in the State of ———, hereby agree to furnish and deliver in the United States Navy Yard at ———, ——— thousand cubic feet of Live-oak timber, in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the date of November 5, 1870, viz.:—

..... cubic feet, suitable for principal pieces, at $—— per foot..... $.....
..... cubic feet, curved timber, at $—— per foot..... .....
..... cubic feet timber, at $—— per ft. .....
..... Total quantity. Total value.. .....

(*The total value to be likewise written in full.*)

Should *my (or our)* offer be accepted, *I (or we)* request to be addressed at ———, and the contract sent to the Purchasing Paymaster of the Naval Station at ——— for signature and certificate.

Date ———.

[Signature), A. B.
C. D.

Witness:

———.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned ——— ———, of ———, in the State of ———, and ———, of ———, in the State of ———, hereby guarantee that, in case the foregoing bid of ——— is accepted, *he (or they)* will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named, or by the Paymaster of the Naval Station designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; and in case said ——— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and that which may be accepted.

Date ———.

[Signatures] C. D.
E. F.

Witness:

———.

Each of the guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which the parties are assessed. 11 7 law4w

PROPOSALS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3, 1870.

Proposals will be received at the Office of the President of the Commission, No. 129 S. SEVENTH Street, until November 30, 1870, for items *one, two, and three*, and until December 31, 1870, for the balance of the schedule, for

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1870.

THE FREE-TRADE PROGRAMME.

RECENT numbers of the New York *World* contain several articles which prove that the scheme to sell out Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania interests is making rapid headway among the sachems of Tammany Hall, and that the Democracy of this Commonwealth are once more to be assigned the ignoble task of luring her people to ruin. The tariff has loomed up from comparative obscurity, as an abstract question, into paramount importance as the vital issue of the day, upon the solution of which depends not merely the relative power of the contending parties, but the industrial welfare of millions of American artisans and the whole future prosperity of Pennsylvania. The Democratic rulers of New York city and State hope to win supreme power in the nation by an issue that will exalt the metropolis which they rule so infamously upon our ruin, and our citizens of the Democratic faith are called upon to commit industrial suicide that a few of the meanest of her politicians may feed upon the crumbs that fall from Tweed, Fisk, and Hoffman's groaning table. The New York *World* is teeming with arguments to prove that the Democratic party is (to quote its own language) "*committed* by its principles, its convictions, its recorded history, and *still more* by its hopes and aspirations, to FREE TRADE." On this text it rings the changes, claiming, in support of its theory, that only five out of ninety-three Democratic Congressmen elect are protectionists, and that this list embraces *only one of the eleven new Democratic members from Pennsylvania.* Starting from this standpoint, and assuming that the Democratic party is irretrievably committed to free trade, while the bulk of the Republican party is inseparably wedded to protection, the *World* announces its expectation and desire "to float over the sand-bars of old issues on the rising tide" of the presumed popularity of its destructive dogma. The programme is very simple and very frankly avowed. It is to entice every Republican free-trader into the Democratic camp; to begin this work in the organization of the next House of Representatives by smoothing the road to the so-called revenue reformers elected to that body; and to follow it up by marching all the rank and file Republican free-traders over this macadamized highway in the coming Presidential campaign. It remains to be seen, however, whether all Democratic protectionists love their party better than their industrial interests, and whether they are to be fettered by the old ties which the revenue reformers are presumably about to rudely snap asunder. If all the Democrats of Pennsylvania are ready to offer themselves up as a sacrifice upon an altar reared by the implacable foes of her industries, the *World's* programme will probably encounter comparatively little opposition in other quarters, and the Democrats in this Commonwealth who are anxious to see their party ride into power by a process which will at once cover them with individual infamy and inflict indescribable injury upon all our manufacturing, mining, financial, and industrial interests, have only to suffer the *World's* leadership to pass unchallenged.

THE CHIEF OF POLICE AND THE REPORTERS.

EX-BRIGADIER-GENERAL ST. CLAIR A. MULHOLLAND, Chief of Police, Chief of Detectives, and late Colonel of the 3d Regiment N. G. P., yesterday undertook to lecture the reporters, and to impugn the veracity of their accounts of the difficulty which occurred at Chesnut Street Bridge on Thanksgiving Day between the colored troops and a number of the model representatives of the Democracy who infest that locality. Not having the example of Dogberry before his eyes, our Chief of Police very unnecessarily placed himself in a rather ridiculous position by characterizing the reports of the riot that had appeared in the papers of yesterday as base fabrications, and by denying that there had been any riot or that any pistols had been fired or stones thrown. After his interview with the reporters Mr. Mulholland was obliged to listen to the testimony offered before Alderman Kerr, and when placed upon the witness stand was compelled to acknowledge that a riot had occurred, and to prove out of his own mouth that when abusing the representatives of the press he did not know what he was talking about. The riot did commence by a white man in the crowd firing a pistol, and the only offense of the colored soldiers was in endeavoring to defend themselves when attacked by a gang of negro-hating Democrats. That an attack was expected Mr. Mulholland admitted, for he stated that he sent a police force to Chesnut street bridge for the purpose of protecting the negroes; and that the police were more efficient in arresting the colored soldiers than they were in protecting them, or in quelling the riot by endeavoring to take their assailants into custody, was shown by the testimony before Alderman Kerr, which was of a most loose and unsatisfactory character so far as the policemen were concerned. It is useless for Mr. Mulholland or any one else to complain of newspaper criticisms on the present police force of this city so long as performances like that of Thursday afternoon are allowed to take place in the presence of the Chief of Police, not only without his making any real effort to preserve the peace and to control the ruffianly instincts of the men under his command, but without his apparently knowing what is going on around him The impertinent lecture which Mr. Mulholland undertook to give the reporters yesterday proved nothing against them as reliable narrators of facts, but it demonstrated his own incapacity in a very conclusive manner.

NOTICES.

OVERCOATS, OVERCOATS,
OVERCOATS, OVERCOATS,
OVERCOATS, OVERCOATS.

MEN'S WINTER
MELTON OVERCOATS,
ALL WOOL,
FOR
EIGHT DOLLARS, $8, $8, EIGHT DOLLARS.

A good serviceable article selling much below their value.

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET.

THE CINCINNATI INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION, recently closed, is said to have been the finest and most successful exhibitions of the kind ever held in this country.

We are much gratified at being able to announce the fact that a prominent Philadelphia concern *stands at the head of the list of awards* in the Sewing-machine Department, receiving the GOLD MEDAL for the Machine. This is another flattering recognition of the superior skill and ingenuity of our Philadelphia mechanics. A well-merited compliment, as all must admit who are acquainted with the high character of their workmanship.

We extract the following from the report of the judges:—"*The sewing-machine that exhibits the greatest novelty, advancement, and improvement; does the greatest variety of useful work, equal in construction, workmanship, and design to any and* ALL others on exhibition, is the AMERICAN BUTTONHOLE, OVERSEAMING, AND SEWING-MACHINE."

The office and salesrooms of the Company manufacturing this splendid machine are at No. 1318 CHESNUT Street. *All should see it.* See advertisement in another column.

CLARK'S CELEBRATED GOLD MEDAL SALAMANDER HOT-AIR FURNACE.—This celebrated Hot-air Furnace has been thoroughly tested during the past four years, and has given universal satisfaction. It is the most powerful heater in use. It will do more work for the same amount of fuel than any other furnace that has ever been introduced to the public. In construction it is simple, and made throughout of the very best material, and fitted with great care. It is self-cleaning, and will burn the entire winter without rekindling. Very little care and attention are required to keep it in operation.

These celebrated furnaces are supplied with the patent evaporating chamber, by the old of which all the impurities of the air are destroyed, and a fine volume of pure, moist hot air is passed into the rooms above. There are seven different sizes, so that they may be adapted to houses of any size and capacity.

All are invited to call and examine these celebrated *Gold Medal Salamander Hot-air Furnaces*, at the warerooms of the manufacturer, JOHN S. CLARK, No. 1008 Market street.

GOLD MEDAL RANGE.—IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND BUILDERS.—What the community have long wanted is a good Cooking Range, suitable for summer as well as winter. Mr. J. S. Clark, No. 1008 Market street, has, after many years of practical experimenting, perfected such a Range. It has two cylinders—one for summer and the other for winter—which can easily be adjusted, and give but little heat in the kitchen in summer, whilst in winter it will heat three rooms comfortably. It bakes, boils, roasts and heats the water all at the same time. It is a perfectly air-tight gas consumer, and requires but half the amount of coal of any other range in use. It keeps fire for a greater length of time, and is a perfect model in every respect. Everybody should see this Range at the warerooms of the patentee, J. S. CLARK, No. 1008 Market street, as all who are about to purchase will be convinced of its superior advantages.

CLARK'S IMPROVED BALTIMORE FIRE-PLACE HEATER is now the acknowledged champion heater of the country, and the only hot-air fire-place heater in the market; it is entirely free from dust and gas, and for economy of fuel stands unrivalled. It has been handsomely improved, having a polished foot-rail and hearth, and made of the best material; it will heat a large room in which it is placed, and three upper rooms comfortably, in the coldest weather, requiring very little coal, and only once in twenty-four hours.

Well-conceived but badly executed imitations of this splendid heater flood the market, and it is necessary to examine well before purchasing. Do not make a mistake, but call and see the original Base-burner at the manufacturer's warerooms. All work guaranteed. They are sold wholesale and retail by JOHN S. CLARK, Sole Agent. No. 1008 Market street.

IT IS WELL to get clear of a Cold the first week, but it is much safer to rid yourself of it the first forty-eight hours—the proper remedy for the purpose being Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. Sold by all Druggists.

THE GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY are selling both their Elastic-Stitch and Improved Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines on very easy terms. Having both stitches, the privilege of exchange is offered if not suited with first choice. Office No. 730 Chesnut street.

NO. 47.—EUPHONE.—All who want the elegant EUPHONE-SOLO-STOP, resonant case, Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organ, No. 47, for Christmas presents, will please leave their orders with GOULD & FISCHER, No. 923 Chesnut street, at once. The demand is great and supply short. Call and hear them.

THE GREATEST WONDER OF THE AGE—NICKEL PLATING.—The entire list of manufactures will be revolutionized by it.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH, VINE STREET, near Eighth.—Service to-morrow evening at quarter before 8. Rev. PERCY BROWNE will preach.

☞ SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SPRUCE Street, below Sixth.—Rev. J. P. CONKEY, Pastor, will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON Square.—Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., Pastor, will preach to-morrow at 7½ P. M. Strangers welcome.

☞ KENNARD MISSION, COR. TWELFTH and MONTGOMERY Avenue.—Preaching by Rev. HIRAM REED at 3½ o'clock. School at 2 P. M.

☞ BETH-EDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, BROAD and SPRUCE Streets.—Rev. J. WHEATON SMITH, D.D., Pastor, will preach Sunday morning and evening. Strangers always welcome.

☞ ARCH STREET M. E. CHURCH, S. E. CORner BROAD and ARCH Streets.—Preaching Sunday morning at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. JAMES NEILL, and evening at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. CHAS. H. PAYNE, D.D., Pastor. Strangers invited.

☞ CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets.—Rev. A. REED, D.D., Pastor, will preach to-morrow (Sabbath) morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Strangers cordially welcome.

☞ CLINTON STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TENTH, below Spruce.—Rev. Dr. MARCH will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. and Rev. Dr. ALLEN, of Pine Street Church, at 7½ P. M. All cordially invited.

☞ WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and SPRUCE Streets.—Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D.D., will preach to-morrow morning, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. DAVID MITCHELL, of New York, in the afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ CHRIST REFORMED CHURCH, GREEN Street, near Sixteenth.—Rev. J. O. MILLER, of York, Pa., will preach to-morrow morning, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Friends and strangers cordially invited.

☞ DIVINE SERVICE (PROTESTANT EPISCopal) will be held in the hall of the COURTLAND SAUNDERS COLLEGE, THIRTY-NINTH Street, above Market, on Sunday, Nov. 27, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30.

☞ ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—During the season of Advent there will be service (Choral) and sermon every Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. This evening, sermon on "Death," by Rev. W. H. N. STEWART, LL.D.

☞ NORTH TENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, below Girard avenue.—The Pastor, Rev. M. NEWKIRK, will preach to-morrow at 10½, and Rev. DAVID MITCHELL, of New York, formerly of Glasgow, Scotland, at 7½. Strangers invited.

☞ "RENAN'S OPINION OF CHRIST."—REV. HENRY C. MCCOOK will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD Street, above Chesnut, Subject in evening, "Review of Renan's Opinion of Jesus Christ," being the first of a series of sermons on the evidences of Christianity.

☞ REV. A. A. WILLITS, D.D., WILL PREACH in the WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets, to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening sermon—the sixth of a series on interesting incidents in the ministry of Christ—"Christ's Cure of the Leper."

☞ SWEDENBORGIAN.—REV. CHAUNCEY GILES, of New York, will preach at the New Church place of worship, corner of BROAD and BRANDYWINE Streets, to-morrow morning, at 10½ o'clock, on "The Ministry of Angels."

In the evening Mr. GILES will give a lecture at the same place on "The Death of the Body," showing that it is an "orderly step in the life of man." The public invited to both morning and evening service.

☞ HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street.

The Monthly Meeting of the Association will be held next Monday evening, at 8 o'clock. Active members of the Association are earnestly invited to be present.

Discussion on the question, "How Can the Members of the Association Interest the Members of the Churches to which they belong in the Object and Welfare of the Association?"

Addresses by PETER B. SIMONS, Esq., the retiring President, and JOHN WANAMAKER, Esq., his successor.

GROCERIES, ETC.

ALMERIA GRAPES

In the finest order, 35 cents per pound, or 3 pounds for $1·00.

Also, a large assortment of the finest quality of Fruits, Nuts, etc.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE,

SUCCESSOR TO

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,

9 1 thstutf4p PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

GREAT

Bargains in Winter Overcoats.
Bargains in Winter Business Coats.
Bargains in Winter Waistcoats.
Bargains in Winter Pantaloons.
Bargains in Winter Suits.

From the lowest priced grades of goods to the most costly, we have every variety and style. We can sell cheaper than any other house, if cheap suits are the object of your desires. We can fit you out like a prince, if you desire what will cost you more money. We are fully prepared for the winter, to do things up

BROWN

To the entire satisfaction of our customers
And the public generally,
Our Custom Department
is in full blast
daily turning out
vast quantities
of the most
Beautiful
Clothes.
Our

HALL

Was never better stocked than now,
With every desirable description
Of Fashionably made garments
Of Finest material,
Of Choicest style,
At Lowest Price.
Come to

603 and 605 CHESNUT Street,

And see our stock of Boys' Suits, Men's Suits, Coachmen's Coats, Dress Coats, Evening Coats, Wedding Coats, Sunday Coats, Business Coats, Home Suits, Street Suits, Walking Suits, Beautiful Suits

Cheap, Cheaper, Cheapest.

ROCKHILL & WILSON

GREAT BROWN HALL,

603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & Co.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA: PA.

Overcoats. Pants.
Suits
Military Uniforms Naval.
Merchant Tailoring
AND
Ready-made Clothing.

1012 CHESNUT STREET. 1012

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE

COMMENCING MONDAY, November 28,

J. M. HAFLEIGH'S

ENTIRE STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

EMBRACING

SILKS, DRESS GOODS, LINENS, HOSIERY,

GLOVES, WHITE GOODS,

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

ALSO,

LADIES' SUITS, SACQUES AND SHAWLS,

WILL BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE,

AT GREAT SACRIFICE,

TO CLOSE UP HIS PRESENT BUSINESS.

DRY GOODS.

JOHN BURNS,

245 and 247 South ELEVENTH St., above Spruce,

Is opening great attractions in Linen Goods.

Handkerchiefs.

ALL-LINEN HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, 10c.
The cheapest 25c. Hemstitched Handkerchiefs in the city.
Handkerchiefs in Fancy Boxes for presents.
Table Linens, 50, 45, 50, 62, 76c., $1 to $2·50.
Barnsley, Belgian, and Irish Table Linens.
Linen Sheetings, Pillow and Shirting Linens.
Bargains in Double Damask Napkins.
Muslin Sheetings in all widths at lowest prices.

Hosiery and Underwear.

Gents' regular-made Half Hose, 20, 25, 31, and 35c.
Gents' Shirts and Drawers, 50, 75c., $1, $1·25, up.
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Merino Underwear.
Children's Fancy Cotton and Woollen Hose.
Cartwright & Warner's Merino Underwear.

Flannels and Blankets.

Ballardvale, Welsh, Domet, and Shaker Flannels.
Sacque Flannels, 35, 37½, 45, 50, 62½c.
All-wool Flannels, 25, 28, 31, 35, 42, 45c. up.
Canton Flannels, 12½, 14, 17, 22, 25 to 42c.
Splendid assortment fine perfect Blankets, Marseilles, Honeycomb, and Dimity Counterpanes.
French and Swiss Muslins; Fleecy Lined Pique.

JOHN BURNS,

House-furnishing Dry Goods, Importer and Retailer of Hosiery,

245 and 247 S. ELEVENTH St.,

1t ABOVE SPRUCE.

EDWIN HALL,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Invites attention to his Stock of

Black Silks,
Colored Silks,
Evening Silks,
New Dress Goods.

Silk Cloaking Velvets,

SILK PLUSHES,
BROCHE SHAWLS,
BLANKET SHAWLS,
VELVETEENS,
CLOAKING CLOTHS,

All of which will be sold at the [9 5 mwa3m4p

Lowest Market Prices.

CLOTHING.

UNDOUBTEDLY

THE

Cheapest Clothing in the City.

ALL-WOOL SUITS to Measure.....$13·00
CHEVIOT SUITS to Measure..... 15·00
BANNOCKBURN SUITS to Measure.. 18·00

STYLE, FIT, AND WORK GUARANTEED, OR NO SALE.

EVANS & LEACH,

No. 628 MARKET STREET,

9 17 stuthsm] PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

1870.
"At Thornley's"
EVER SINCE 1853
We have been on
Spring Garden Street

And in all the years of the past we have kept steadily in view the interest of our customers in furnishing them

Good Goods at Low Prices.

We have now a splendid stock of

Paisley Shawls,
Broche Shawls,
Blanket Shawls,
Superb Black Silks,
Rich Fashionable Dress Goods,
Kid Gloves, Hdkfs., Skirts, Etc.

Our stock is very large and splendidly assorted, and we have put every article down to the very lowest possible point.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY'S
Centrally Located Dry Goods Establishment
NORTHEAST CORNER OF
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
2 3 thstu4 PHILADELPHIA.

E. R. LEE,

No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,

Will open on Monday morning,

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Will offer on Monday morning the most desirable and CHEAPEST HOLIDAY GOODS Ever offered in Philadelphia, consisting in part of
Elegant Writing Desks.
Handsome Russia Leather Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, in sets.

Handsome Russia Leather Satchels.

Handsome real Turkey Morocco Satchels.
200 Writing Desks, 25c. and $1·25.
BRACKETS, MATCH SAFES, Etc.
100 DOZEN PORTEMONNAIES.
REAL RUSSIA LEATHER WALLETS.
Turkey Morocco and French Glove Kid Portemonnaies.
Bronzes, Chess Boards, etc.

JARDINIERES AT $3 AND $3·50.
ELEGANT VIENNA GLOVE BOXES.
VIENNA WALLETS, NEW.
FANS! FANS! FANS! FANS!
HANDSOME GILT STICK FANS.
HANDSOME IVORY FANS.
HANDSOME VIENNA PAINTED FANS.
HAIR BRUSHES, PUFF BOXES.

Wall Brackets, Mirrors.
150 dozen Worsted Slipper Patterns, 75c.
Worsted Cushion Patterns.
Also, splendid assortment of

Merino Underwear,

For ladies, gents and children.

Also, Hosiery, Hosiery.

Cheapest ever offered.
Also, real Lace Goods, Handkerchiefs, Collars, and Barbes.

Dress Goods, Dress Goods.

10,000 yards Dress Goods at 25c.
Would call special attention to our present stock of

Holiday Goods,

Purchased in a greatly depressed market at about

50 Cents on the Dollar.

Also, 200 doz. extra long English Hose, 37c. and 50c.
Also, very cheap lot of Druggets.

Hdkfs., Hdkfs., Hdkfs.

150 dozen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 12½c.
Our stock of

Dress Goods

Closing out at greatly reduced prices.

Black Silks, Extra Cheap.

For Holiday Presents. 11 26 2t

DRY GOODS.

LYONS BLACK SILK VELVETS

28-INCH, FROM $10 TO $18,
32-INCH, FROM $16 TO $20.

Black Velvets for Trimming.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,

9 24 stuth4p3m PHILADELPHIA.

BLACK SILKS.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT NOW OPEN AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

PERKINS & CO.,

9 South NINTH Street

9 13 tuths3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

BLANKETS.

A SPLENDID LINE OF BLANKETS FOR FAMILY USE,

Comprising all the most desirable makes, which have been bought at a reduction, and will be sold cheap.

On hand, a lot of 11-4 WHITE BLANKETS, slightly imperfect, at $3·50 per pair.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,

11 23 3t Above Willow.

GEORGE D. WISHAM,

No. 7 North EIGHTH Street,

Is now prepared to offer one of the largest and best selected stocks of

Dress Goods

To be found in the city, and will be sold at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY.

Eighth Street Emporium for

Black Silks! Black Silks!

BLACK TAFFETA.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, heavy, $1·50, $1·75, $2.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, wide, $2.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, rich, $2·25, $2·50, $2·75, $3, $3·50, $4, $4·50, $5.
A SPENDID ASSORTMENT OF IRISH POPLINS.
For Bargains call at
GEORGE D. WISHAM'S
ONE PRICE STORE,
9 22 ths No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.
Our Motto—*Small Profits and Quick Sales.*

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

American and Foreign Bankers,

DRAWS EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.

DEALERS IN

Government and Railroad Securities,

Drexel, Winthrop & Co., No. 18 Wall Street, New York. | *Drexel, Harjes & Co.*, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Bristow's opera of *Rip Van Winkle* will be given this afternoon, and the season will conclude this evening with *Maritana*.

AT THE WALNUT the comedy of *The Fat Boy*, with Mr. Clarke as "Waddilove," and *The Flying Scud* will be represented this afternoon. This evening Mr. Clarke will appear as "Bob Brierly," in *The Ticket-of-Leave Man*, and as "Babington Jones," in *Among the Breakers*.

AT THE CHESNUT selections from *The Fair One with the Blonde Wig*, *Monsieur Choufleuri*, and *The Field of the Cloth of Gold* will be performed this afternoon and evening.

AT THE ARCH Mr. Barton Hill will have a benefit this evening, when he will appear as "Matthew Elmore" in Lovell's play of *Love's Sacrifice*, and as "Grindoff" in the old-fashioned melodrama of *The Miller and his Men*. Mr. Hill is a conscientious actor, who merits well of the public, and we hope he will have a crowded house.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give a public rehearsal at Musical Fund Hall this afternoon.

ADAM FOREPAUGH'S CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE will exhibit for the last times this afternoon and evening at Broad and Wallace streets.

MRS. WARNER'S CIRCUS, at the corner of Tenth and Callowhill streets, will be open this afternoon and evening.

AT THE AMERICAN a variety performance will be given this afternoon and evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE superior performances of minstrelsy will be given this afternoon and evening.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE a great variety of attractions will be presented this evening.

MONS. ALBERT GARNIER, the celebrated French billiard-player, will engage in a contest this evening at Concert Hall with Mr. E. J. Plunkett, of this city, and Mr. Victor Estephe, after which he will give an exhibition of his skill in making fancy shots.

MLLE. NILSSON will appear on Wednesday next in a grand concert, and on Thursday in Handel's oratorio of *The Messiah*, when she will be assisted by Madame Mozart, Miss Cary, Signor Brignoli, Signor Verger, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Whitney, M. Vieuxtemps, and the Handel and Haydn Society, under the direction of Mr. L. Engelke. The grand orchestra will be under the direction of Mr. Max Maretzek and Mr. L. Engelke.

There will be a matinee on Saturday, when Mlle. Nilsson will make her last appearance in this city previous to her departure for the West.

The price for season tickets for the three performances has been fixed at $9, and the sale commences to-day at the music store of F. A. North & Co., No. 1026 Chesnut street.

CITY ITEMS.

LADIES' STOCKINGS.

25-CENT STOCKING IS FULL REGULAR.

25-CENT STOCKING IS FINE FABRIC.

This Stocking and the specialties in Ladies', Men's, and Children's Underwear which Mr. Finn is now selling are evidently great bargains, as is evinced from the crowds of purchasers daily flocking to his store.

85-CENT LADIES' VEST.

The 85-cent Vest is sightly and warm, and the finest offered for the money.

$1 LADIES' VEST,

Fine Merino, handsomely shaped, is daily increasing in favor and demand.

$1·40 fine wool Saxony Vest.

MEN'S AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR.

60 and 75 cents Men's good heavy shirts.

The 90 cents and $1 Shirts are splendid goods.

$1·40 and $2 fine Wool Saxony Shirts.

Children's Wear at economical prices.

JOHN M. FINN,
S. E. corner Arch and Seventh streets.

TEN-CENT ZEPHYR.

TEN-CENT ZEPHYR.

The wonderful popularity of the Ten-cent Zephyr has attained is surprising. Mr. Finn is taxed to keep his supply equal to the demand. Ladies are using it for nearly every knitting purpose imaginable, such as Afghans, Shawls, Caps, etc. It is the cleanest-washed and most beautiful-dyed Zephyr in the market. Mr. Finn has also a very large assortment of Stocking Yarns. JOHN M. FINN,
S. E. corner Arch and Seventh streets.

A GRAND OPENING—ZEPHYR GOODS.—A full line of Zephyr Embroidered Slippers and Cushions, of brilliant designs, has just been opened by Mr. Finn, the prices of which he has greatly reduced. Slippers formerly selling for $1 he has reduced to 75 cents, and Sofa Cushions of large size, good designs, he has marked at $1·20 per piece and up. Ladies, it is economy to look at his stock. JOHN M. FINN,
S. E. corner Arch and Seventh streets.

A GOOD sauce is essential to a good dinner. The finest condiment, before the public is the Champion of America Table Sauce, prepared by A. A. Smyth. Our leading hotels and restaurants pronounce it the best sauce ever used, and those who have tried it prefer it to all others. For roast meats, game, gravies, salads, it is delicious. It is an excellent tonic and invigorator of the stomach. Ask for the Champion of America Table Sauce, and take no other. Read the following:—

"Regarding the worthiness of your sauce as unequalled, I am anxious to add my testimony to those of others.

"I am and have been using your Champion of America for some time, and prefer it to either Worcestershire or Leicestershire Sauce.

"JOSEPH H. CAPPUCK,
"Mount Holly, N. J."

FROM THE BASEMENT
From the Basement
To the Roof,
To the Roof,
Filled with Clothing
Filled with Clothing
Of Every Description,
Of Every Description,
At the Lowest Prices,
At the Lowest Prices,
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
GREAT BROWN HALL,
GREAT BROWN HALL,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT street.
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT street.

WITHOUT SPOT OR SEDIMENT.—Phalon's Vitalia, or Salvation for the Hair, has no bad smell, and does not stain the skin. It has no ingredient that subsides in the form of filthy sediment. Consequently, it is not shrouded in darkened bottles. The natural color of the hair, however completely it may have faded out, is invariably reproduced by the Vitalia. Sold by all druggists.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

NEVER FAILING SAFETY AND SUCCESS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a safe and certain remedy for all diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of teething. It has stood the test of thirty years. Never known to fail. Gives rest to the mother and relief to the child. Cures wind colic and regulates the bowels.

VALER'S RESTAURANT, No. 929 ARCH STREET, elegantly fitted up, is now in full blast, serving all the delicacies of the season from 6 A. M. to midnight. Parties returning from the theatres or opera house served at the shortest notice from an unsurpassed bill of fare. Ladies' Saloon on the second floor.

TOURISTS WILL FIND THE AMERICAN HOUSE, Boston, the best point from which to visit neighboring places of interest. Cafe, billiards, passenger elevator, suits of rooms, baths, etc.

BEDDING, best in the city, lowest price, and guaranteed, by ALBERTSON & CO., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

SEE advertisement of Atmore's Mince Meat on Eighth Page.

MARRIED.

WRAY—DIALOGUE.—On Thursday evening, November 24th, 1870, by Rev. E. L. Magoon, D. D., SAMUEL W. WRAY, Esq., to ANNIE L., daughter of the late John Dialogue, Esq.

DIED.

DONNELL.—On the night of the 23d, ROBERT P. DONNELL, aged 24 years 1 month and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 5 Griswold alley, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Lafayette.

GALLAGHER.—On the 24th instant, ANNE GALLAGHER, aged 90 years.

GALLONEY.—On the 24th instant, CHARLES GALLONEY, SR., aged 57 years.

The relatives and male friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral. Services at the residence of his mother-in-law, No. 2169 Mount Vernon street, on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ FRENCH BAZAAR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE VICTIMS OF THE WAR IN FRANCE.

To be held at CONCERT HALL, from December 14 to December 24, CHRISTMAS EVE.

Mme. D'Hervilly, of the Chegaray Institute, has kindly consented to take charge of one of the tables which will represent *La France*, and owing to her occupations, which will prevent her calling in person, she solicits her friends to send their contributions to her residence, No. 1527 Spruce street.

An appeal is generally made to all rich and poor of the United States, and especially to Pennsylvania, to contribute to our Bazaar in behalf of the sufferings in *France*, and to send their donations to any of the ladies who have charge of a table.

Mr. Frank A. Drexel has kindly consented to act as banker for the Society, and all funds will be forwarded by him directly to France as soon as communications are opened.

COMMITTEE.

Miss ADELE PICOT, President, No. 906 Spruce street.

Mrs. A. PICOLET, Vice-President, No. 917 Spruce street.

Mme. P. JACOB, Secretary, No. 935 Spruce street.

Mme. M. LARDET, Treasurer, No. 113 S. Tenth street.

At the last meeting each of the tables received a distinctive name, as follows:—

WASHINGTON.

Miss A. Picot, Mme. A. Picolet, Mrs. Annie Nevins, Mme. P. Jacob, Miss L. Parker, Miss M. Smith.

LA FRANCE.

Mme. D'Hervilly, of the Chegaray Institute, No. 1527 Spruce street; the Misses Ruiz.

LAFAYETTE.

Mrs. Dr. Lippe, No. 1204 Walnut street; Mrs. D'Invilliers, Germantown; Mrs. E. Wain Smith, No. 1902 Pine street; Miss E. Lejambre, No. 927 Pine street.

ROCHAMBEAU.

Mad'lle E. Brazier, No. 611 S. Tenth street; Mad'lle A. La Roche, No. 1330 Pine street; Mme. B. Hart, No. 139 N. Twentieth street; Mrs. McCauley, No. 1567 Walnut street.

WILLIAM PENN.

Mme. M. Lardet, No. 113 S. Tenth street; Mme. M. S. Bezard, No. 214 S. Ninth street.

CITY OF ORLEANS.

Mme. E. Salles, No. 212 S. Ninth street; Miss M. Ave, No. 1736 Sansom street; Miss Tabart.

ALSACE.

Mrs. E. R. Perrot, No. 224 S. Ninth street; Mme. Z. Jollivet, No. 224 S. Ninth street.

LORRAINE.

Mme. Romain, No. 251 S. Ninth street; Mme. Steiner, No. 33 S. Eleventh street; Mme. Bourquart; Mme. Kraft.

BURGUNDY.

Mme. A. Breton, No. 223 S. Ninth street; Mme. Monestier, No. 824 Walnut street; Mme. Paul Girard, No. 246 N. Tenth street; Mrs. Alex. de Morat, No. 246 N. Tenth street.

VERSAILLES.

Mrs. M. Lafitte Johnson, No. 1729 Pine street.

SCANDINAVIA.

Mrs. Campbell, wife of the Swedish Consul.

THE POST OFFICE.

In charge of Mrs. Fanny Warner Bicknell, Marble Terrace, West Philadelphia. 11 26

[redacted]

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

A SUPPLEMENTARY SERIES of Four Lectures to be given in the following order:—

OPENING LECTURE.
On Friday Evening, December 2,
Hon. CHARLES SUMNER.
Subject—"The Duel between France and Germany and its Lesson to Civilization."

On Tuesday Evening, December 6,
JOHN G. SAXE, Esq.,
Subject—"Love" (a humorous lecture in verse).

On Thursday Evening, December 8,
MISS KATE FIELD.
Subject—"Charles Dickens, Author, Actor, Man."

On Monday Evening, December 12,
MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY.
Subject—"The False Theory."

Admission to each Lecture 50 cts. Reserved seats, 25 cts. extra.

Reserved Season Tickets for the series of four lectures (transferable), $2.

ONLY ONE DAY'S SALE OF SEASON TICKETS.

The sale of RESERVED SEASON TICKETS will take place on TUESDAY, November 29, at 9 o'clock, at Gould & Fischer's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, and will continue during that day only.

The sale of RESERVED SEATS to ANY of the single lectures will commence on WEDNESDAY, November 30, at the same hour.

Box office open daily from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. [26 3t

☞ THE TEMPORAL POWER OF THE POPE AND THE VATICAN COUNCIL.
LECTURE BY
MOST REV. ARCHBISHOP SPALDING,
OF BALTIMORE,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On FRIDAY EVENING, December 9, 1870,
PROCEEDS FOR A CHARITABLE PURPOSE.
Tickets, 50c. Reserved Seats, $1.
For sale at
CATHEDRAL OFFICE, Eighteenth and Summer streets.
COVERT'S NEWS STAND, Continental Hotel.
CUMMISKEY'S, 1037 Chesnut street. [11 26stuth3t
CUNNINGHAM'S, No. 216 South Third street.

☞ "A DAY AT SHUSHAN,"
REV. W. P. BREED, D. D.,
will lecture in
WEST ARCH ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
TUESDAY, 29TH, at 8 P. M.
Tickets, 50 cents. For sale by Gould & Fischer, No. 923, and Boner, No. 1102 Chesnut street; Keeney, No. 1601 Arch; Smith, No. 1510, and Bowers, No. 1800 Market street. 11 26 3t

☞ LECTURE
BY
HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY,
AT
HANDEL AND HAYDN HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, November 29, 1870,
FOR BENEFIT OF
ADHERENT LODGE, No. 124, K. of P.
Subject—"The Pacific Coast."
Tickets, 50 cents. 11 26 3t

☞ HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS, RAILROAD and Commercial Printers, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, call attention to their superior facilities for PRINTING in all its varieties. 1t

☞ JOHN SPARHAWK, MERCANTILE COLLECTION AND LAW AGENCY for Pennsylvania, the Western and Southern States, No. 400 CHESNUT Street. Commissioner for Western States. 8 3 ws 6m

☞ THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on or after November 30, 1870.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.

The office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M., from November 30 to December 3, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
Treasurer.
11 1 2m

LIFE INSURANCE.

INSURE YOUR LIFE AT HOME
IN THE
AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary.

The AMERICAN issues policies on *all* desirable plans at *low rates*, and is *unsurpassed* in the advantages offered to insurers by any Company in the United States. [11 16 wsm20t

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

CLOTHING.

FINE
READY-MADE
CLOTHING,

Combining Style, Durability, and Excellence of Workmanship.

JONES'
One-Price
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 604 MARKET STREET.
GEO. W. NIEMANN.

Handsome Garments made to order at the shortest notice. 10 3 tfrp

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.

A full assortment of the most approved styles for
FALL AND WINTER WEAR,
JUST RECEIVED.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 9 16 3mrp

GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.

Gay's China Palace,
No. 1012 CHESNUT Street,

Wishing to reduce stock, are offering their goods at the following unprecedentedly low prices:—

White French China Dining Sets, 150 pieces	$30·00
" " " " " 113 "	21·50
" " " Tea " 44 "	7 00
" " " " " 46 "	8·00
" " " Cups and Saucers, 12 pieces, cups with handles	1·00
Stone China Dining Sets, 96 pieces	9·50
Stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles), 44 pieces	3·50
Stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles) 46 pieces	4·00
Stone Chamber Sets	2·50
" " " Cups and Saucers, per set, 12 pieces	50
" " " Dining Plates, per dozen	1·00
Table Tumblers, per dozen	50
Table Goblets	75
Glass Tea Sets (4 articles)	75
Bohemian Cologne Sets, 2 bottles and puff box	90
Bohemian Liquor Sets, 6 glasses, waiter and bottle	90

An endless variety of Fancy Goods, suitable for Holiday Presents, at an immense reduction from former prices.

Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and *insured* against breakage to destination.

Show Room open till 9 o'clock at night.
11 26smwlmrp

New Bohemian Vases,

JAPANNED

CABINETS, SUN SHADES,

JEWEL CASES,

PARIAN AND LAVA FANCY GOODS.

TYNDALE, MITCHELL & CO.,

707 CHESNUT ST., 707

11 5 stf PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES.

Established in 1854.

WATCHES.

EVERGOING
STEM-WINDERS,
KEY-WINDERS,
QUARTER SECONDS,
MINUTE REPEATERS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

No. 608 CHESNUT STREET,

2 1 mws PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

KEIM & BIDDLE,
CLOTH HOUSE,
N. W. Corner SECOND and MARKET Streets.

Cloths,	Overcoatings,
Doeskins,	Fancy Coatings,
Cassimeres,	Velveteens,
Vestings,	Corduroys.

KEIM & BIDDLE,

N. W. Corner SECOND and MARKET Streets,

10 1 stuth2m4p PHILADELPHIA.

ART GALLERY.

822
TO PICTURE BUYERS.

PORTER & COATES, No. 822 CHESNUT Street, have lately received, direct from their agent in Europe, a choice invoice of

FINE ENGLISH PAINTINGS,

including some superior works of art, which they now offer to picture buyers at reasonable prices.

Largest Stock in the city of

FINE OIL PAINTINGS.

Just received, a choice assortment of

Goupil's French Photographs,

Colored and Plain; SCHAUER'S BERLIN PHOTOGRAPHS, SARONY'S CABINET PHOTOS OF CELEBRITIES.

A large assortment of FINE ENGRAVINGS, PORCELAINS, ETC.

FULL LINE OF ENGLISH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN CHROMOS.

FRAMES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
AT
MODERATE PRICES.

Gallery of Fine Arts,
PORTER & COATES,
11 No. 822 CHESNUT Street.

PLATED WARE.

$100,000 WORTH
OF
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
FOR
Christmas and Wedding Presents.

The Largest, Varied and Most Elegant Stock ever offered in this Country.

MEAD & ROBBINS,
N. E. Cor. NINTH and CHESNUT,
10 8 stuth3m PHILADELPHIA.

FURS.

1230 CHESNUT STREET. 1230

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

The most costly FURS at the most moderate prices

CHARLES LEWISSON,
FURRIER,
No. 1230 CHESNUT STREET.

RUSSIAN SABLES,
HUDSON BAY SABLES,
CANADA MINK SABLES,
FINE ROYAL ERMINE,
BUENOS AYRES CHINCHILLA,
BLACK AND WHITE ASTRAKHAN,
GREBE, SEAL, SQUIRREL,

And every known FUR in every variety of style made and finished in the most superior manner.

A NOVELTY!—LE GANT MUFF.

SLEIGH ROBES AND GENTS' FURS!

LADIES' FOOT MUFFS AND GLOVES!
10 25 tuths2m

LADIES' FUR SACQUES

In Astrakhan, French Seal,
Real Seal,
Caraculla and Persianne,
With Muffs and Boas to Match.

A Magnificent Assortment
AT
AGNEW & ENGLISH'S,
No. 839 CHESNUT STREET
AND
No. 29 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
11 16 wslm PHILADELPHIA.

FURNITURE.

PURCHASERS OF
COTTAGE CHAMBER SUITS
And the various styles of
BEDSTEADS,
BUREAUS,
WASHSTANDS,
WARDROBES, ETC.

Finished in imitation of Walnut, Maple, or other "hard woods," and now generally known as "Imitation" or "Painted" Furniture, are hereby informed that every article of our manufacture is

STAMPED WITH OUR INITIALS AND TRADE MARK,

And those who wish to obtain goods of our make (there being, at the present time, numerous imitations in the market), should invariably ask the dealer of whom they are purchasing to exhibit our stamp on the goods, and take no other, no matter what representations may be made concerning them.

KILBURN & GATES,
Wholesale Manufacturers of Cottage Furniture,
No. 619 MARKET STREET,
7 2 smw6mrp PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WHISKY.

WHISKIES.

Rye, Wheat, Bourbon and Monongahela
WHISKIES,

The product of the following Distilleries:

"A. & H. S. Overholt,"	"Jos. S. Finch,"
"Wm. Britton & Co.,"	"M. Weiss & Co."
"U. Lippincott,"	"Hugus & Co.,"
Thos. Moore,"	"Shanton, Daly & Kern,"
"Lynchburg,"	"Sherwood,"
"Mt. Vernon,"	"Old Dominion."

In store and for sale in lots to suit purchasers.

APPLY TO
BROOKE, COLKET & CO.,
1727, 1729, 1731 and 1733 Market St.
8 27 stuth3m PHILADELPHIA.

GLOVES, ETC.

NEW KID GLOVES.

TWO-BUTTON,

THREE-BUTTON,

AT

The Great Kid Glove Emporium

OF

A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,

No. 23 N. EIGHTH St.,

11 12 swtf PHILADELPHIA.

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

NOW OPENING,
English Plated Wares,
Vienna Fancy Goods,
In Great Variety,
At Low Prices.

ROBBINS, CLARK & BIDDLE,
No. 1124 CHESNUT Street,
11 22 tuwz3t PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S
PIANOS,
Grand, Square and Upright.
ALSO,
HAINES BROS.' PIANOS.
Only place in Philadelphia for sale of
Mason & Hamlin's World-Renowned Cabinet Organs.
For sale or rent, or to rent with view to purchase, and part of rental apply. 9 16 tf
GOULD & FISCHER,
J. E. GOULD, No. 923 CHESNUT St.
WM. G. FISCHER, No. 1018 ARCH St.

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
Special attention is called to their new
Patent Upright Pianos,
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
CHARLES BLASIUS,
WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

822.
BOOKS.

Attention is requested to our stock of books for the fall trade, which is LARGER and BETTER ASSORTED than has ever before been offered to the public; comprising the CHOICEST ILLUSTRATED BOOKS from English and American publishers, STANDARD WORKS in all styles, from the most expensive to the cheapest, and all NEW BOOKS. A very full stock of JUVENILES of all descriptions, TOY BOOKS, the MAGAZINES, Etc. Etc.

All books are retailed at

WHOLESALE PRICES.

PORTER & COATES,
Publishers, Booksellers, and Importers,
NO. 822 CHESNUT STREET,
1t PHILADELPHIA.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

THE WAR IN FRANCE.

The Condition of Paris.

The New Spanish King.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Ship News.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 26.—The steamships Nebraska and Java, from New York for Liverpool, have arrived at this port.

The New King of Spain.

FLORENCE, Nov. 26.—A volunteer deputation of notables will leave this city to-day to meet the Spanish deputation at Genoa on Monday. The latter are on their way here to officially inform the Government of the election of the Duke of Aosta as King of Spain.

King Victor Emanuel has already received the congratulations of the Austrian and Prussian Governments on the election of Aosta.

Dismissed on Furlough.

The soldiers of the Class of 1843 are to be dismissed on furlough on the first of next month.

Sharp shocks of earthquake recently occurred in Romagna.

Condition of Paris.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—A telegram, varying from all other authorities, has just been given to the public here, announcing that Paris is still confident, and there is subsistence in the city for two months and a half, bread for eight months, and wine and brandy for a year. The telegram says further that the French are erecting additional defenses on all sides.

FROM THE WEST.

Fire in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—At about 11 o'clock last night McClellan & Stearns' planing-mill, on Quarry street, near Arch avenue, took fire, and was completely destroyed. It was the largest planing-mill in the city. Loss about $40,000, with $11,000 insurance.

Shortly after the above fire was under way, another broke out in the basement of a four-story brick building, No. 17 Clinton street, owned by Stewart & Sea. The occupants were Tobias & Burnell, dealers in cutlery, who lost $8000, with no insurance, and the Western Star Metal Company who lose $6000, insured, with some other smaller losses.

The Rumored Resignation of Senator Drake.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 26.—The *Republican* has despatches from Jefferson City, which say nothing is known there of the reported resignation of Senator Drake, and that the rumors that Governor McClurg will call an extra session of the Legislature are unfounded.

The St. Louis Hotel Fire.

It is stated that a gentleman whose name was withheld had thirty thousand dollars in greenbacks and other papers in a safe in the building which was burned yesterday, and as the safe door was open during the fire it is believed all is lost.

Butchers Captured.

John Armstrong and Charles Jolly, the butchers of the Lapine family, near Potsie, a few days ago, were captured on Wednesday, and are now in jail at Potsie.

Murderer Arrested.

B. F. Mackey, charged with having committed a murder near Frankfort, Ky., last March, was arrested here yesterday, and will be held until a requisition from Governor Stevenson arrives.

COMMISSION.

GIRARD
MERCANTILE COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Chartered by Special Act of Legislature, March 16, 1870.
Organized for the Purpose of transacting a
WOOL AND COTTON
COMMISSION BUSINESS,
No. 24 S. FRONT St. and 35 LETITIA St., Philada.
J. H. LIVINGSTON, President.
OFFICERS OF THE GIRARD MERCANTILE CO
President, J. H. LIVINGSTON, late resident Partner of Taussig, Livingston & Co.
DIRECTORS.
JAMES M. PRESTON, of Preston & Irwin, Woollen and Cotton Goods Manufacturers, Manayunk,
JOSEPH D. McKEE, Penn Knitting Mills, city.
JOHN MAXSON, JR., Woollen and Cotton Goods Manufacturer, Manayunk.
W. W. KURTZ, of Messrs. Kurtz & Howard, Bankers, city.
THOS. BROWN, of Messrs. McFetrich & Brown,
JOHN G. HOWARD, Treas. J. A. BAYBOLD, Sec.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. CHARGES REASONABLE. LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
Consignors promptly advised of any changes the Markets by mail or telegraph, when requested. 10 21 smwrp

INSURANCE.

"THE PROVIDENT."
PROVIDENT
Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA,
No 111 South FOURTH Street.

The dividend received by a policy-holder is the difference between the *actual cost* of insurance and the premium paid. This company is expressly required by its charter to divide every dollar of surplus thus arising among its policy-holders. It is therefore purely mutual.

The New York report for 1870 shows that the assets of this company are in the proportion of $1·50 to every $1 of liabilities, thus insuring perfect reliability.

It has received the approbation of the most learned actuaries, and is endorsed and recommended by many of the most prominent scientific and public men in the United States. An institution of a similar kind in England, the Friends' Provident Institution, has been wonderfully successful.

Its advantages in every respect, both as to safety, cheapness, terms of policies, etc., are not excelled. The prudent and economical management of its business, combined with the remarkable average longevity of its members, commends it to the confidence and favor of all classes of whatever denomination

Call or send for circular. Agents wanted. An easy company to solicit for. 9 12 cowlyp

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

TIRED.

I roam the woods that crown
The upland, where the mingled splendors glow;
Where the gay company of trees look down
On the green field below.

And far in heaven, the while,
The sun that sends the gale to wander here,
Pours out on the fair earth his quiet smile—
The sweetest of the year.

O Autumn! why so soon
Depart the hues that make the forests glad;
Thy gentle wind and thy fair sunny noon,
And leave thee wild and sad?

Ah! 'twere a lot too blest
Forever in thy colored shades to stray;
Amid the kisses of the soft southwest,
To roam and dream for aye:

And leave the vain, low strife
That makes men mad—the tug for wealth and power,
The passions and the cares that wither life,
And waste the little hour.

FAITH'S FRUITS.

"Herein is my Father glorified that ye bear much fruit,"—John xv, 8.

Are you a fruit-bearer in your Lord's vineyard? Are you seeking to make life one grand act of consecration to His glory—one thank-offering for His unmerited love? You may be unable to exhibit much fruit in the eye of the world; your circumstances and position in life may forbid you to point to any splendid services, or laborious and imposing efforts, in the cause of God. It matters not. It is often those fruits that are unseen and unknown to man, ripening in seclusion, that He values most; the quiet, lowly walk, patience and submission, gentleness and humility, putting yourself unreservedly in His hands, willing to be led by Him even in darkness, saying "Not my will, but thy will," the unselfish spirit, the meek bearing of an injury, the unostentatious kindness—these are some of the "fruits" which your heavenly Father loves, and by which He is glorified.

SUMMARY OF CHURCH NEWS.

EPISCOPAL.

—The Ladies' Domestic Missionary Association of the Protestant Episcopal Church held its annual meeting in New York on last Sunday evening. Bishop Potter presided, and Rev. Dr. Dix preached. The receipts during the year were $4865. Thirty-one branches or auxiliaries have sent 97 boxes to the domestic field, while last year there were sent but 69.

—The financial statement of the Domestic Committee of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States shows the receipts to have been $134,985·18. The receipts during the year for general purposes were $95,987·30; the expenses $127,854·01, leaving a deficit of $31,866·71. The whole amount of deficiency, Oct. 1, 1870, was $28,-216·97.

—Judge William H. Campbell was ordained Deacon by Bishop Davis at Andersonville, on Saturday, October 15. Mr. Campbell has accepted the rectorship of St. John's, Winsboro', and expects to remove thither shortly.

METHODIST.

—At the Virginia Conference held in Norfolk last week, the long pending negotiations for a union with the Methodist Episcopal Church in Virginia was brought to a close. After a very earnest and protracted discussion the question was decided against an organic union, by a vote of 14 to 12. A number of those voting in the minority withdrew, and have united with the Virginia Conference now sitting at Lynchburg.

—The statistical paper read by Dr. Trimble before the recent Ohio Methodist State Convention, held at Delaware, gave the membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Ohio at 142,812. Dr. Holliday's paper before the Indiana Convention last week gave the Methodists in Indiana, as above stated, at 113,800. These two added together give the present membership of the Methodist Church in the two States at 256,612, which is almost one-fourth of the membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States.

—From very full and interesting statistics in the *Methodist* we extract the following figures, in which are included the whole of the New Jersey Conference and such parts of the Newark, East German, and Delaware Conferences as lie in the State. There are 330 travelling preachers and 335 local preachers, making the total numbers of ministers 665. These preach in 433 churches and in 159 other places, making the total number of preaching places 592. There are 45,584 members and 8918 probationers. The value of the 433 churches is estimated at $3,113,745. There are 165 parsonages, valued at $604,950. Besides these, there are the three academies at Pennington, Vineland, and Hackettstown, valued at $215,000; and the Drew Theological Seminary at Madison, belonging to the Church at large, valued, including its endowment, at $500,000. The total value of church property in the State, including churches, parsonages, academies, and seminary, is $4,433,695. There are 568 Sunday-schools, having 9991 officers and teachers and 56,034 scholars.

Drew Theological Seminary.—The Board of Trustees met in Jersey City on the 15th inst. Since the last meeting the Hon. George P. Cobb and the Rev. Archibald C. Foss have died, and the faculty has lost the Rev. Dr. McClintock and the Rev. Dr. Nadal. The election to fill the vacancies in the Board of Trustees resulted in the choice of the Hon. George J. Ferry and the Rev. S. D. Brown. The presidency of the seminary, made vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. John McClintock, was filled by the election of the Rev. R. S. Foster, D. D. The Rev. John F. Hurst, D. D., was elected to fill the Chair of Church History, made vacant by the death of Dr. Nadal. The Rev. C. D. Foss, D. D., was also elected to a professorship.

—There are 52 Southern Methodist churches in Maryland, nearly all of which have been built or purchased within five years.

—Work on the new seminary building at Hackettstown, N. J., says the *Methodist*, is progressing finely. The walls are up and roof on, and the building presents an imposing appearance.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The Rev. Dr. B. T. Lacy has resigned the pastoral charge of the Pine Street Presbyterian Church, St. Louis, Missouri, and accepted the post of Superintendent of Missions in the Synod of Missouri.

—At the late meeting of the Presbytery of Arkansas the Rev. J. S. Wilbanks reported the organization of a church five miles from Dardanelle, with twenty-six members, called Prosperity, and another five miles from Norristown, with eleven members, called Mount Zion. The committee appointed for that purpose reported the organization of a church at Clarendon, with twelve members, and another near Mariana, with ten members, called Ebenezer. These churches were taken under the care of the Presbytery, and their names enrolled.

—Fifty communicants have been added to a Presbyterian church in Robertson county, Texas, to whom the Rev. Dr. Byers has been preaching one Sabbath each month since last spring.

—An interesting revival has occurred in Jackson, Texas, under the preaching of the Rev. Dr. M. M. Marshall and E. McNair. Some fifteen or twenty members were added to the church.

—The aggregate debts of Presbyterian churches in this country, according to the New York *Evangelist*, is $2,000,000. A considerable percentage of the $5,000,000 memorial fund will probably be absorbed in their liquidation.

—The Presbyterian Church of Ireland has 126,000 members, with an annual income from the British Government of £94,000. It reports 1094 Sabbath-schools, 8050 teachers, and 16,350 scholars.

—The church at Lockport, New York, Dr. Wisner, pastor, presents the largest increase of members of any Presbyterian church in the United States for the last year—227.

BAPTIST.

—The Lee-avenue (Brooklyn) Baptist Church, Rev. J. Hyatt Smith's, has, with but four dissenting voices, rescinded its former form of invitation to the Lord's Supper, making it practically open communion.

—After a long delay, the University Place Church, of Chicago, Illinois, have obtained a good title to a lot on Douglas place. It is only a few rods from the Theological Seminary and University. Cost of the lot, which is 100 by 235 feet, $9500. Ten years ago, or less, it could have been had for $500. A chapel, to stand in the rear of the main building, will be commenced at once.

—The Rev. T. E. Skinner, D. D., recently of Nashville, has accepted the call to the pastoral care of the Baptist Church at Columbus, Ga.

—At the meeting of the General Association of Illinois, it was resolved to take Almira College, a prosperous female institution, under the wings of the Baptist denomination. It has property valued at $102,000, with an indebtedness of about $20,000. A hundred young ladies are in attendance.

—A very wise and fortunate consolidation has recently taken place in the union of the Laight street and what was known as the Bloomingdale church, New York city. The Laight street had a valuable property for business purposes down town, but a poor church location. The Bloomingdale church had a good location and a good house, but a bad debt. Wisely they have united.

—On the Sabbath, October 23d, the Rev. F. E. Harrison, a Methodist minister, was baptized into the fellowship of Mount Hope Baptist church, Cook county, Texas.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—Since the enlargement and remodelling of the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, Jr., pastor), it is said to be one of the most beautiful in the city. The cost of repairs, etc., has been $135,000, and the valuation of the entire church property is now $260,000. At the recent sale of pews the premiums for a choice ranged at $450 to $10, and upwards of $20,000 was realized.

—The Rev. Merrill Richardson, formerly of Worcester, Mass., was last week installed as pastor of the New England Congregational Church, corner of Madison avenue and Forth-seventh street.

—The Rev. Mr. Cully has declined the unanimous call of the Fort Street Church, Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, and intends to return to Maine in the spring.

—At a late meeting of the New York and Brooklyn Association, held on the 2d inst., in the church at Parkville, Long Island, the Rev. William Westerfield, Jr., a local preacher of the Methodist Church, now acting pastor of the First Congregational Church of Morrisania, was licensed to preach.

—Dr. Clapp, of the Home Missionary Society, stated at the last meeting of the Clerical Union, at the Bible House, that fifty-nine Congregational churches have been organized in Missouri since the war.

—The Rev. C. M. Wines declines the call to New Britain, and is to become pastor of the Fourth Church in Hartford, Conn., succeeding Mr. Burton.

—Steps are being taken towards the formation of a Congregational church in East New York—a suburb of New York city.

MORAVIAN.

Moravian College and Seminary.—The total assets of this institution (located at Bethlehem, Pa.) at the close of the financial year, May 1, 1870, were $43,435, of which $42,806 constituted the endowment fund. The receipts of the corporation last year from its own resources were $5549·79, which was supplemented by a grant of $3283·33 from the sustentation fund of the synod. The college library contains 3671 volumes, and there are 26 students. The various reports showed an encouraging advance in the various interests of the institution.

SWEDENBORGIAN.

—Rev. Chauncy Giles, of New York, will preach at the corner of Broad and Brandywine streets to-morrow morning on "The Ministry of Angels," and in the evening, at the same place, will give a lecture on "The Death of the Body as an Orderly Step in the Life of Man."

CATHOLIC.

—Archbishop McCloskey confirmed 700 children at the Church of the Transfiguration on the 16th.

—The new Diocesan Theological Seminary, of New Orleans, projected by the late saintly and beloved Archbishop Odin, will shortly be dedicated.

—The Rt. Rev. Thaddeus Amat, Bishop of Monterey, California, officiated at St. Patrick's Church, Washington, D. C., on the 13th. He delivered a brief but impressive discourse on the persecutions which the Church is undergoing in various parts of the world, but especially in Europe, and on the efficacy and necessity of prayer. Bishop Amat is a native of Spain, but has resided for many years in this country. He was consecrated in 1854 to fill the vacancy created by the translation of Bishop Allemany to San Francisco as its first Archbishop.

—Catholicity has been spreading and permeating this country so rapidly and effectually that at last it has reached the fountain of Puritanism, Plymouth, where the Pilgrim Fathers effected a landing on the American shores. There arrangements have been fully completed for the erection of a Catholic Church by Rev. Father Peter Bertoldi, a zealous and faithful priest, whose labors have resulted in the erection of two churches already, one in Wareham and the other in Harwich, Mass. The new church at Plymouth will be a wooden structure, and intended for the accommodation of the Catholic population of that town, who have been steadily on the increase of late.

GLOVES.

LaBelle Kid Glove

BEST $1 25 KID GLOVE IN AMERICA.
Every pair guaranteed, if they rip or tear, another pair given in exchange.
A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
No. 23 North EIGHTH Street.
Sole Agency—Wholesale and Retail. 9 20 tuthstfr

MILLINERY.

GREAT CENTRAL MILLINERY HOUSE,
No. 410 MARKET STREET.
SPECIALTY! SELLING OFF!
The balance of my retail stock from No. 408 ARCH Street, with my entire stock of
Fall and Winter Millinery Goods will be Retailed
AT THE LOWEST WHOLESALE CASH PRICES,
To make room for Spring stock. My old customers, and the ladies generally, are invited to examine the best stock in the city. [11 19 sw4trp
THOMAS MORGAN.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.
FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.
Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 1 4

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp5

GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GAS FIXTURES
Wholesale and Retail
Salesrooms,
No. 821 CHERRY Street
PHILADELPHIA.
We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.
11 15 2m5p CORNELIUS & SONS

BAKER, ARNOLD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GAS FIXTURES,
Chandeliers,
Pendants,
Brackets, Etc.
OF NEW DESIGNS,
SALESROOMS,
No. 710 CHESNUT Street.
MANUFACTORY,
S. W. Corner TWELFTH and BROWN
11 1 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

MACHINERY.

ENGINES,
Tools, Machinery, Etc.,
FOR SALE AT
THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS,
FOOT OF EAST TWELFTH STREET
NEW YORK,
EMBRACING
ENGINES, PLANERS, LATHES,
SMITHS' AND BOILER MAKERS' TOOLS,
And Machinery and Patterns of the most approved kinds, etc. etc. etc. Also,
6 HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINES, partly finished.
2 STEVENSON'S PAT. TURBINE WATER WHEELS, 66 in. in diameter, and
1 MARINE BEAM ENGINE, 66 in. by 10 ft. stroke.
JNO. S. SCHULTZE,
Receiver of the Novelty Iron Works.
Send for Catalogue.
NEW YORK. tober 29, 1870. 10 29 1mrp

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

THE MISSES
McVAUGH & DUNCAN,
No. 114 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET,
Have now open a great variety of New Styles in made-up
LACE GOODS.
French Caps
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Black Thread and Guipure Laces.
Hamburg Edgings & Insertings.
Handkerchiefs, very cheap.
Novelties in Neck Ties and Bows.
Ribbons, Fans, & Fancy Articles.
French Muslin and Tarlatan
For Evening Dresses.
Infants' Outfits
10 20 thstu2mrp On hand and made up to order.

NEW STORE.
MRS. F. G. V. CHAMBERS,
Fancy and Staple Trimmings,
ZEPHYR GOODS, ETC.,
No. 224 South ELEVENTH Street,
Pomades, Soaps, Powders, Perfumeries, Hosiery Gloves, Ribbons, Etc. 9 15 ths3mrp

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
THE WASHINGTON BUILDING,
THIRD BELOW WALNUT,
50 feet front by 180 feet deep to Bingham's Court,
CONSTRUCTED FOR OFFICES, BUT
Adapted for Manufacturing Purposes,
OR FOR AN
Artisan Building.
11 19 2w

TO MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—The large, substantial Building on the east side of Eighth street, north of Noble street. Lot 90 feet front by about 100 feet deep. Has outlet on Noble street. A desirable location. Terms easy. FOX & BURKART,
11 16 8t* No. 221 S. FIFTH Street.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 722 CHESNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. 8 17 tf

TO LET.—FROM JANUARY 1, 1871. Five-story Store, No. 420 MARKET Street. Apply to LEWIS T. BROWN, No. 526 MARSHALL Street. 11 25 4t*

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF OWEN McKIERNAN, DECEASED.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Owen McKiernan, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them without delay to
FRANCIS CONWAY, Executor,
No. 119 SOUTH Street.
Or his Attorney, JOHN B. COLAHAN,
11 5 s6t* No. 524 WALNUT Street.

FINANCIAL.

The Strongest and Best Secured, as well as Most Profitable Investment now Offered in the Market.
7 PER CENT. GOLD
First Mortgage Bonds,
Coupon or Registered, and free of U. S. Tax,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD
ISSUED BY THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.
The small remaining balance of the Loan for sale
At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.
Interest payable May and November.
J. EDGAR THOMSON, CHARLES L. FROST, } Trustees.

Taking the average earnings of the railroad, per mile, even at the present time, when the work of the road is being performed on disconnected portions, and computing for the whole distance of 170 miles at the same rate, we obtain an aggregate of $850,000 for gross annual returns. Allowing fifty per cent. for operating expenses, will be a liberal estimate, until the lapse of time shall have rendered new iron and rails necessary, the result—net earnings—is $425,000, to pay interest on a bonded debt of $20,000 per mile, or more than twelve per cent. on the amount of the mortgage bonds.

From this exhibit it appears that, even at the present moment, holders of the seven per cent. mortgage bonds are amply secured. But it must be borne in mind that at this time an interval of forty miles separates the two portions of the road which are in operation, and therefore that freight moving eastward pays tribute now only to half of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Minnesota Railroad line, being diverted for through transportation over connecting lines. When the existing gap is finished—which, it is assured, will be by the 1st of December—goods which now pass over one-half will then traverse the whole of the line, thereby doubling the present receipts of the road, even assuming that no increase of the gross amount transported takes place. A glance at the map will show the position.

We may assume, therefore, from the above exhibit of the existing traffic, that the following estimate will represent the income accruing on the completion of the enterprise after the 1st of December:—

Receipts on 170 miles from Burlington to Cedar Falls, $8000 per mile	$1,356,000
Operating expenses at 50 per cent. (annual rate for first five years)	678,000
Net income	$678,000
Interest on bonds at 7 per cent. gold, equivalent to 8 per cent. currency	273,000
Earnings in excess of interest applicable to dividend on stocks, being 12 per cent. on amount of stock, say $20,000 per mile	$405,000

This remarkable exhibit is accounted for by the character of the enterprise and the country through which it runs, and may be explained on the following ground:—

First. The Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad is a continuation of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad (the best enterprise in the West), and it traverses, without competition, the richest portion of Iowa—the most fertile State in the Union—and receives as tributaries the Chicago and Northwest, Rock Island and Pacific, Union Pacific, Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy, Minnesota Central and Rockford and Rock Island Railroads.

Second. It is the first and only completed Iowa road running in the interest of St. Louis, Chicago, St. Paul, Mankato, and the Great Northwest.

Third. It brings Chicago forty-five miles nearer to St. Paul than ever before.

Fourth.—It gives the only practicable route from St. Paul to St. Louis, ninety miles nearer than any other route. Its road-bed is in the finest cereal-bearing valley in the world.

Fifth.—It has four (4) great initial and terminal points, viz:—St. Paul, St. Louis, Burlington, and Chicago, and runs through the finest region in the world for stock and grain. Its sources of traffic are immense, both from local and through transportation. The products of the country comprise Timber, Coal, Cereals, and Cattle—all in unlimited quantities. The population of the surrounding districts, as shown by the census returns of the last three years, is immense, and increasing at the rate of almost twenty per cent. per annum. This rate of increase must be greatly accelerated by the influx of wealth and population which railway construction always brings with it.

The above statement comprises some of the reasons why the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad is worthy of a place among the first railways of the land. The stock of the road has been all subscribed to by wealthy parties along the line, and paid in full. The bonds are held at 90, and interest in currency, and are for sale by banks and bankers generally. The greater portion of the whole issue has been disposed of in sums varying from $1000 to $50,000, and the class of subscribers is largely represented by Trustees of Funds, Cashiers of Banks and Savings Institutions, Insurance Companies, and judicious and permanent investors.

The bonds have fifty years to run, are convertible at the option of the holder into the stock of the Company at par, and the payment of the principal is provided for by a sinking fund. The convertibility privilege attached to these bonds cannot fail to cause them, at an early day, to command a market price considerably above par. U. S. Five-twenties at present prices return only 4½ per cent. currency interest, while these bonds pay 9½ per cent., and we regard them to be as safe and fully equal as a security to any Railroad Bond issued; and until they are placed upon the New York Stock Exchange, the rules of which require the road to be completed, we obligate ourselves to repay at any time any of these bonds sold by us after this date at the same price as realized by us on their sale.

All marketable securities taken in payment free of commission and express charges.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 WALL Street, N. Y.
FOR SALE BY
BARKER BROS. & CO.,
BOWEN & FOX,
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
KURTZ & HOWARD,
NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN,
WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO.,
CHARLES T. YERKES, JR., & CO.,
C. & H. BORIE,
11 19 Philadelphia, Pa.

HOSIERY, ETC.

CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S
Merino Hosiery and Underwear,
Just received, by steamer City of Brooklyn, 15 cases (900 dozens) of Cartwright & Warner's celebrated make of MERINO GOODS, embracing every description of Men's, Ladies', Boys' and Misses' wear.
COOK & BROTHER,
Importers and Retailers of Hosiery Goods,
No. 53 North EIGHTH Street,
9 15 stu 3m PHILADELPHIA.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL

FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE
Safe Home Investment
THE
Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company
7 PER CENT. GOLD
First Mortgage Bonds.
Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.
We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,
At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.
The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.
For pamphlets, with map, and full information, apply to
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
6 9 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES

[redacted]

Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission Only.
Accounts received and Interest allowed on Daily Balances, subject to check at sight.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street.
6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.
Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.
Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold, constantly received from New York by PRIVATE WIRE, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
NOVEMBER COUPONS WANTED.
City Warrants
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
No. 50 South THIRD Street,
8 26 PHILADELPHIA.

W. W. KURTZ. JOHN G. HOWARD.
KURTZ & HOWARD,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 32 S. THIRD STREET, Philadelphia,
Buy and sell Stocks, Bonds, etc., on Commission. Dealers in Gold and Silver. Railroad Securities Negotied. Particular attention given to the Negotiation of Commercial Paper and Time Loans on Collateral Security.
Interest allowed on Deposits. 11 23 ws1m

530 530
HARRISSON GRAMBO,
BANKER.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.
COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.
REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. (8 27 6m
No. 530 WALNUT St., Philada.

Edmund D. Randolph & Co.
FORMERLY Smith, Randolph & Co. PHILA. & N.Y.
Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York
Dealers in U. S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges, issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit available throughout Europe.

FINANCIAL.

Wilmington and Reading
RAILROAD
Seven Per Cent. Bonds,
FREE OF TAXES.
We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company
AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
For the convenience of investors these Bonds issued in denominations of
$1000s, $500s, and 100s.
The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.
The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.
The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
5 5 PHILADELPHIA.

A LEGAL INVESTMENT
FOR
Trustees, Executors and Administrators.
WE OFFER FOR SALE
$2,000,000
OF THE
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s
GENERAL MORTGAGE
Six Per Cent. Bonds
at 95
And Interest Added to the Date of Purchase.
Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of $1000.
These bonds are coupon and registered, interest payable former payable January and July 1; on the April and October 1, and by an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to
Jay Cooke & Co.,
W. Clark & Co.,
E. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen,
C. & H. Borie. 11 1 1m*

JAY COOKE & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,
BANKERS,
AND
Dealers in Government Securities.
Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Reliable Railroad Bonds for investment.
Pamphlets and full information given at our office,
No. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. [10 1 3m

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
At Closest Market Rates,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 26

FOR SALE.
Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,
FREE OF ALL TAXES,
At 85, and Accrued Interest.
These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.
P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
8 PHILADELPHIA

ELLIOTT & DUNN
BANKERS
No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.
Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge or parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26 1

SILVER
FOR SALE.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 20 South THIRD Street,
4 25 PHILADELPHIA.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

AN UGLY PRECEDENT, AND HOW THE DEMOCRACY CAN GET OVER IT.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The elections of this year for the next Congress show that the Republicans have chosen one hundred and twenty-three members, and the Democrats ninety-four. Twenty-six members are still to be chosen; and we think it a fair estimate to say that the Republicans will elect fourteen of them, and the Democrats twelve. This would give the Republicans one hundred and thirty-seven members, and the Democrats one hundred and six.

This places the Republicans in a majority of thirty-one; and ignoring all side issues about revenue reform, which do not yet amount to anything substantial, and throwing aside all questions about contested seats, in which the Democrats will certainly not gain anything, it seems impossible that the Republicans proper can have less than thirty majority in the next House.

Now, it so turns out that the political party which, from the time of John Quincy Adams, has secured a working majority, however small, in the House of Representatives chosen in the middle of a Presidential term, has invariably elected the President two years afterward.

This precedent, which has stood unbroken for the past forty-four years, is, in view of the political complexion of the next House, worthy of grave consideration when estimating the chances of a Democratic victory in the Presidential contest of 1872. In a political epoch so peculiar as the present, it doubtless will not do for the Republicans to trust too much to this precedent. The recent elections demonstrate that their party is so torn by internal quarrels that its lines are easily broken. The inspiring issues on which it was organized and through which it has won its great triumphs have passed into history. The Republicans themselves cannot so revive those issues as to make them of any avail in the Presidential campaign just now opening. It is only the Democrats who can do this by persistently, foolishly thrusting them into the arena of controversy.

On a superficial view, however, the precedent to which we have referred throws a cloud over the prospects of the Democracy, teaching them that the only sure mode by which they can dissipate its force is to conduct their Presidential campaign in an unprecedented manner. They must rely solely upon their own strength, nor attempt to win the battle according to the tactics which ruled the party in the days of Buchanan—an epoch which, measured by the events that have since revolutionized the country, is a century old.

In a word, if the Democracy would succeed in 1872, they must divide their opponents, keep step with the times, and thus turn the flank of the Congressional precedent of the past forty-four years. And the way to do this has just been shown them in the State election in Missouri.

THE STATE OF THE SICK MAN.

From the N. Y. Times.

Whatever may be the results of the present difficulty between Russia and England, it is clear that before the advances of a vigorous organiaing empire, like the Russian, a feeble and *dis*organizing rival, like Turkey, must yield. It is impossible for England to interpose forever between the two. The point must be reached when her interests will not support the strain, and then Turkey must yield to civilization.

English writers and statesmen too often insist on representing Turkey as progressive, and Russia as a barbarous or effete power. The capacity for development of the Ottoman is the burden of most English commentaries on the Eastern question, and a species of morbid sentiment has been created in favor of the fungoid civilization of the dying empire.

Turkey is Constantinople, even more fully than Paris is France. In that city a wise and experienced statesman, Ali Pasha—assisted by two or three able subordinates of his own race, educated in European capitals, and a number of European assistants, who, under a service more or less efficient, are dearly paid—holds head against the internal attacks of Ottoman barbarism as well as the external menaces of the diplomacy of Europe, and manages to impress the Western average mind that Constantinople is a charming place in spite of everything, and the Turks really a most tolerant and amiable race. Yet, before the American war, there were streets in Pera, even, where a Christian could not go save at the risk of his life, and at this day there is not a Pashalik where the forms of law are respected an instant longer than it pleases the Pasha to follow them. The innate bias of the Mussulman against education by letters is as great as in any Roman Catholic country at any time within the past century; and his unconquerable aversion to a Christian cannot be unknown even to those who have seen only Stamboul. Even where the same race embraces both religions, the distinction between the Christian and his compatriot Mussulman is too striking to leave room for the question. In the Christian portion there will be the greatest eagerness to attend schools, and the utmost indifference to them in the Mohammedan. It is an indisputable fact that the *vis inertiæ* of the Mohammedan element of Turkey is against all advance in civilization, and to such a degree that no force but conquest can overcome it. If Stamboul could move it would only be the motion of the head without the body.

More than this, the innovations on the Moslem law have seriously demoralized the faithful. It is not at all uncommon to hear even the common soldiers say that now that the law is broken by the Padischah the end has come. The last concessions extorted by the Cretan insurrection in favor of the Christians, the Sultan's visit to Paris, etc., were received by the army in Crete as the sign of that long-ago-foretold expulsion of their empire from Europe which forms the subject of an universal credence among Mussulmans, and produced an immediate and remarkable demoralization.

The army, nominally four hundred thousand strong, is composed of excellent material, but with the worst conceivable discipline and officering. The best officers are European adventurers, the most capable of whom now in high command is probably the conqueror of Crete, Mehmet Ali Pasha, "the Prussian." The commander of the marine forces, Admiral Hobart Pasha, is a man of little real ability, but of much fool-hardiness, not favorably known in the English service, which he left for the Turkish, either for character or capacity. His captains are a stolid, apathetic set; the crews are without discipline, and, for economy's sake, never exercised in the use of their guns. During the Cretan insurrection there was only one instance of a Turkish man-of-war attacking seriously a Greek blockade-runner, and she was very near being captured, owing her safety to the approach of an iron-clad consort.

As to finances, all the world knows that between bad systems of collection and corrupt disbursement, there is no reliance to be put on the Malieh in times of pressure. If Russian finances are weak, Turkish are rotten.

But an element more favorable to Russia in certain emergencies is the Pro-Russian party in the capital itself, including many of the most obstinate and influential of the Mussulman magnates—a party always respectable, and much increased of late by the able diplomacy of the Russian Ambassador. The personal influence and administrative ability of Ali Pasha alone have kept the Russian party from power in several crises, and when he dies or is disgraced, it will be difficult to find a head who will keep the empire in even its present relations with the Western powers. If left to themselves, there is little doubt that the majority of the Beys and ultra-Turkish Pashas would prefer an easy yielding to the tutelage of Russia, with a guarantee of personal privileges and tranquillity, to a perpetual struggle of which they see the inevitable result. It would not be at all surprising if the problem were to be settled in this way. The permanence of the present state of things at Stamboul may depend on the life of Ali Pasha or a whim of the Sultan.

SHOPS OF DESIGNS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We suggested the other day the establishment of a training school for nurses, as an effective and speedy mode of helping women who want a livelihood and are willing to work for it. Another, equally quick and effective, would be the opening of a workshop of design. Large numbers of women, of more or less artistic ability, receive education to fit them as designers, engravers on wood or steel, colorists of drawings or photographs; but after the education is obtained, fail to find employment. The large majority of these are young girls of gentle and reserved home-training, anxious to support themselves, yet, from old prejudices, with which the rest of us may or may not sympathize, not quite prepared to leave the seclusion of home to open shops, or in any manner force their way in public. On the other hand, manufacturers of carpets, wall-papers, gas-fixtures, all handicraftsmen, in fact, by whom models of form or color are used, are in daily need of new designs, and willing to pay well for them. There is, however, so far as women are concerned, no way in which the producer and consumer of this kind of work can be brought into contact.

No workshop, we believe, is now attached to any Academy of Design in the country. When some years ago there was one in Philadelphia, women through it supplied with designs all the principal manufacturers of that city. Now, men have almost in every instance supplanted them, simply from the inability of the majority of women to push themselves into notice. An institution of the kind we suggest would at once become self-supporting. Designs for all kinds of manufactures for which designs are requisite could be made at home and brought there by the women; the manufacturers would gladly embrace the chance of freeing themselves from the monopoly which a few men (mostly foreigners) now hold of this branch of trade. Most of the large houses for producing carpets, shawls, iron work, etc., support a designer, with whose work they are obliged to be satisfied, whether bad or good. In the mode we propose the best work, as in other lines of business, would command the best price. Contracts could be entered into between the woman artist, as well as the man, and the manufacturer, if it was thought most convenient; and the workshop or middleman thus dispensed with. Such contracts are held by some women of good artistic capabilities in New England and Philadelphia, and faithfully fulfilled. The expenses of the design-shop could be defrayed by a small percentage from buyer and seller.

Whatever may be the differing opinions of thoughtful men with regard to woman's suffrage, there is not one who is not anxious to clear every obstacle out of her path which hinders her from earning her own living if induced to do so by her wish or her necessity, and who would not, for the sake of his own wife and daughters, shield her in her new work as far as he could from contact with hardship or vulgarity. No kind of work opens a wider door than this, or draws a woman less from the desirable seclusion of home. There may not be many great artists among women, but there is a large and generally diffused amount of artistic taste, or skill, or nicety of manipulation, which qualifies them to do ordinary work; and ordinary work of this kind, especially wood engraving, is more remunerative than sewing or the lower kinds of teaching, besides being in as constant and as large demand.

Unless, however, some establishment such as we suggest is opened, the work rarely reaches women's hands; the men who have control of it are not likely to stand aside to make way for weaker, though perhaps as capable, competitors. The mistake made by women seeking new careers is that they all push into the highest intellectual departments; a woman with the capacity and manual adroitness which would fit her for her an ordinary handicraft must be the Cæsar of the rostrum, or nothing; in her new-fledged ambition she forgets how the great majority of men content themselves with subordinate employment. One workshop of design will accomplish more practical good than a dozen conventions. In the course of six months the competition would relieve manufacturers of the exceptionally high rates which they are now compelled to pay, while women now unable to find any work would be well paid as designers, lithographers, japanners, and wood engravers.

NOT THIS ONLY, BUT MORE ALSO.

From the N. Y. World.

We and all Democrats go as far as the farthest for revenue reform. Free trade is on our flag, and our flag is nailed to the mast for the fight in 1872. But other legends are also there inscribed. The Democratic party welcomes every ally in the contest for reform of our revenue chaos. But free trade is not the only purpose with which the party is inspired, nor the only blessing with which its victory will be pregnant for the people of the United States.

For a period of ten years a party has been in possession of the General Government that has done more to consolidate all kinds of power into the hands of that Government than all the other parties had accomplished in that way for the seventy years preceding the advent of the Republicans at the first election of Lincoln. The old Federal party did a good deal in this direction, but its chief influence was exerted during the administration of Washington, and that influence was restrained and modified by his prudence and caution. The Whig party had some strong tendencies to centralization, but these tendencies were in some degree held in check by the necessity for paying deference to the great fundamental principles of the rights of States and localities. The Whigs never attempted to carry a Presidential election by a sectional combination; and the necessity they were under, therefore, to secure the votes of Southern States obliged them to be cautious in their doctrines respecting the powers of the Federal Constitution. Upon the whole, it may be said that what was done by both of those defunct parties to make our Federal Government a consolidated one bears no sort of proportion to what has been done in that direction by the Republicans. Where there was one measure initiated by the Federalists or the Whigs that gave rise to a serious question respecting constitutional power, any one acquainted with the Congressional legislation and executive administration of the past ten years can put his finger on a dozen measures each of which is of a more alarming character than all the other measures of the Federalists or the Whigs put together.

In the period that elapsed from the establishment of the Constitution down to the final dissolution of the Whig party there were certain principles of interpretation of the text of the Constitution, in regard to the extent of its political powers, about which all parties were agreed. The memorable difference between the Democratic party, as led by General Jackson, and the Whigs, as led by Mr. Clay, concerning the power of Congress to create a national bank, developed a more decided difference in the spirit of constitutional interpretation than almost any other subject with which those parties had to deal—a far more decided difference than that which existed between them concerning the constitutional power of "protection" through a tariff of duties. But with that notable exception there was, comparatively speaking, but little difference between them in respect to the principal doctrines of constitutional powers; and with such men as Marshall and Story on the bench and as Clay and Webster in Congress the Democracy as a party had little reason to complain of the spirit and tendency of their opponents in giving interpretation to the particular powers of Congress, or any other department of the Government. The country had not then undergone the misfortune of having a President elected by a sectional vote; and all men in public life, on all sides, agreed substantially on certain great axioms of constitutional law that preserve the line of demarcation between the Federal and the State powers. A public man in those days who could be justly accused of straining the Constitution beyond a reasonable definition of its powers was a rare and unenviable character.

But now all this is changed. The Republicans have brought about among all their ranks, among all their leaders, and among all their functionaries who have anything to do with the administration of the Federal Government, a tone and style of treating its powers as if they were paramount over all subjects and on all occasions. The line which divides those powers from the powers of the States is ignored; or, if it is not absolutely ignored, the habit of reasoning from the principle that Federal power can alone accomplish what people think ought to be accomplished has entirely obliterated the old doctrine that the supremacy of the Federal Constitution is a supremacy that can exist only within a prescribed sphere. Hence we have had usurpation following usurpation until it is impossible to tell where this tendency to consolidation will end, unless it is checked by a political revolution that will bring into power a class of men bound by their party traditions, their personal training, and their political principles to administer the Federal Government in a different spirit.

This political revolution can only be effected by the Democratic party. This is a reform which no other political organization can bring about, because it requires the binding force of old party traditions, habit, and discipline to institute it and carry it out. A new party associated only or chiefly on the basis of a reduction of the tariff to the point of destroying the hydra "protection" would be entirely without power to restore the Constitution to the sway and influence of those principles of interpretation on which Hamilton would have agreed with Madison, Marshall would have agreed with Taney, Clay would have agreed with Jackson, Webster would have agreed with Silas Wright. That there is such a common ground on which these great representatives of their respective periods and parties stood, and that it is the only ground on which we of this generation can stand for the preservation of our political system from the dangers and mischiefs of consolidation is perfectly clear. It is the mission of the Democratic party to occupy this ground and to fight this battle. It will do it by recognizing the settlement of the issue of State secession as final, and by maintaining the indissoluble nature of the Union. It will accept whatever changes have been made in the text of the Constitution by the rightful process of amendment, and it will loyally adapt its action and its measures to those changes. But it will set its face resolutely and sternly against all that habit of construing and using the powers of the Constitution for purposes that are not within the sphere of the General Government which has taken possession of its legislative and executive departments. It will insist that the Federal Government shall be administered as what it is—as a government of defined and limited powers, each of which is capable of an exact and rational definition, that will save it from encroaching on the rights of local self-government and prevent the Federal system from becoming a consolidated empire.

The Democratic party are revenue reformers, and more also.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

LOOKING GLASSES,

Strictly our own manufacture, and of warranted workmanship, at the lowest prices.

ALL THE NEW CHROMOS of Europe and America.

SWISS RUSTIC GOODS, invoices opened to-day.

Sole Agency for the ROGERS GROUPS.

GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, open, free at all times.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES,

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 25 2p4

INSURANCE.

INCORPORATED 1835.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE CO.

PHILADELPHIA, November 9, 1870.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter:—

PREMIUMS RECEIVED from November 1, 1869, to October 31, 1870:—

On Marine and Inland Risks	$799,419·36	
On Fire Risks	154,801·20	
		$954,220·56
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1869		502,489·32
		$1,456,709·88

PREMIUMS MARKED OFF as earned from November 1, 1869, to October 31, 1870:—

On Marine and Inland Risks	$880,746·79	
On Fire Risks	151,548·67	
		$1,032,295·46
Interest during the same period—Salvages, etc		152,500·98
		$1,184,796·44

LOSSES, EXPENSES, etc., during the year as above:—

Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$515,555·93	
Fire Losses	99,603·08	
Return Premiums	81,921·69	
Reinsurances	40,098·85	
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc	50,501·40	
Taxes—United States, State, and Municipal Taxes	63,000·12	
Expenses	24,045·90	
		$375,126·97
		$809,669·47

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1870.

$300,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	$333,375·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162·50
164,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,700·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	25,250·00
25,000	Western Penn. Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. R. R. guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,200·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 Shares Stock	15,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 Shares Stock	4,300·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 50 Shares Stock	4,000·00
261,650	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650·00
$1,260,150 Par.	Market Value	$1,293,557·50
	Cost, $1,264,447·34.	
	Real Estate	$56,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,971·27
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375·47
	Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7,950. Estimated value	3,912·00
	Cash	142,911·73
		$1 820,727·97

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1870 certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1866, be redeemed in CASH, at the Office of the Company, on and after 1st of December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.

By a provision of the Charter, all Certificates of Scrip not presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be forfeited and cancelled on the books of the Company.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividends whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	Spencer McIlvaine,
John D. Taylor,	John B. Semple, Pittsb'g
George W. Bernadou,	A. B. Berger, "
William C. Houston,	D. T. Morgan, "
H. Frank Robinson,	

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Ass't Secretary. 11 11 17t

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,
Franklin A. Comly.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

FIRE ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George L. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,
Joseph E. Schell.	

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000·00
CASH Assets, October, 1870 561,139·12

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomer
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated 1794. JANUARY 1, 1870. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, 1869	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,123,946
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	89,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	331,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Wain,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

THE MUTUAL PROTECTION Life Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA

Offers life policies, PERFECTLY SECURED, at less than ONE-HALF THE USUAL RATES. It is the only Life Insurance Company in the United States doing business on the "Mutual Classification" plan, and its rates are so low that all classes may enjoy its benefits.

THE FULL AMOUNT OF INSURANCE IS GUARANTEED.

We confidently invite the attention of the public to the claims of this Company, assured that its plan, combining, as it does, ECONOMY with the HIGHEST DEGREE OF SECURITY, will commend it to general favor.

Circulars, containing full explanations of our system, rates, etc. etc., can be had from any of our agents, or at the

OFFICE,

No. 247 S. THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

JAMES H. BILLINGTON, President.
J. E. HACKENBERG, Secretary.

Good men wanted as Agents 10 13 thstu2m

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888·24

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,609,888·24
INCOME FOR 1870,	$810,000.
LOSSES PAID IN 1869,	$144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. 12 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 309 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes.
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary. 7 23

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
45 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
3 15t BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers, Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
8 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

SAXON GREEN

NEVER FADES.

8 1 6m

AUCTION SALES.

THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, NOS. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Closing Sale Nos. 1003 and 1004 Arch street.
STOCK OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE, Manufactured by John A. Henkels.
On Monday Morning,
Nov. 28, at 10 o'clock. This stock comprises a general assortment of first-class furniture in oil, varnish, and ebony finish, manufactured by John A. Henkels, expressly for his wareroom sales, and warranted; sale peremptory. Mr. Henkels is about removing to Thirteenth and Chesnut sts. 11 23 3t

Sale No. 713 Brown street
HANDSOME WALNUT PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, Mirrors, Secretary Bookcase, Handsome Velvet and Other Carpets, Etc.
On Tuesday Morning,
29th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 713 Brown street, by catalogue, the entire furniture.
May be examined on the morning of sale at 8 o'clock.
House for rent. Keys at No. 723 Wallace street. 11 26 2t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,
On Tuesday,
November 29, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include:—
DARBY ROAD, Twenty-seventh ward—Building Lot.
BROAD AND THOMPSON STREETS, S. W. corner—Elegant brownstone Residence.
CHESNUT STREET, Nos. 205 and 207—Two iron front Stores.
TENTH AND PINE, N. W. corner—Business Location, three-story brick Residence.
WALNUT STREET, No. 2023—Elegant brownstone Residence.
BENSON STREET, No. 329, Camden, N. J.—Brick Dwelling.
BROAD STREET, above Thompson—Large Lot.
WYALUSING STREET, West of Forty-seventh street—Brick Dwelling.
CHERRY STREET, No. 219—Three brick Dwellings.
FORTY-EIGHTH STREET, above Haverford—Four brick Cottages.
TWENTIETH (North), No. 816—Brick Dwelling.
TORR STREET, Nos. 909 and 913—Two brick Dwellings.
COATES STREET, No. 1035—Modern brick Dwelling.
OLIVE STREET, No. 1030—Brick Dwelling.
WEST STREET, Nos. 732, 734, and 736—Three brick Dwellings.
TWENTY-SECOND STREET (North), No. 764—Brick Dwelling.
SEVENTH AND MORRIS STREETS, S. W. corner—Store and Dwelling.
CANTRELL STREET, No. 910—Store and Dwelling.
CAMAC STREET, No. 2017—Modern Dwelling.
112 shares Consolidation National Bank.
59 shares Spruce and Pine Sts. Passenger Railway.
100 shares Schuylkill Passenger Railway Co.
11 shares West Jersey Railroad Co.
75 shares Pennsylvania Canal Co.
$1500 Union Passenger Railroad.
$2000 Central Passenger Railway.
2 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steam ship.
206 shares Mettaline Land Co., Lake Superior.
166 shares Reliance Mining Co., Michigan.
5 shares Eastern Penn'a Agricultural Society.
5 shares Cooper's Point and Philadelphia Ferry.
6 shares Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
59 shares Reliance Insurance Co.
1 share Academy of Fine Arts.
100 shares Philadelphia National Bank.
28 shares Commonwealth National Bank.
20 shares Kensington National Bank.
19 shares State Bank of Camden, N. J. 11 25 3t
50 shares Fame Fire Insurance Co.
750 shares Rarthaus Coal and Lumber Co.
24 shares Pennsylvania Steel Co.
100 shares Central National Bank.
300 shares McClintockville Petroleum Co.
Lot No. 410, Section E, Monument Cemetery.
Catalogues now ready.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.
FASHIONABLE FURS, CARRIAGE AND SLEIGH ROBES, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
At 11 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of elegant Furs, consisting of capes, muffs, and boas, of sable, mink, ermine, Astrachan, Siberian squirrel, and others.
FURS.—Sacques of Astrachan and French seal; men's canes, gloves, and collars.
ROBES.—Also, elegant black bear, white Angora, wolf, raccoon, badger, and others; carriage and sleigh robes. 11 26 2t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.
On Monday Morning,
November 28, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 11 22 4t

SALE OF 2,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, HATS, ETC.,
On Tuesday Morning, (11 23 4t
November 29, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning, (11 25 5t
December 1, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

IMPORTANT SALE OF CARPETINGS, 200 WOOLLEN CRUMB CLOTHS, 100 PIECES PRINTED FELTS, SHEEPSKIN MATS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
December 2, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings; oil cloths, rugs, etc. 11 26 5t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 704 Chesnut st., rear entrance from Minor.

Sale at No. 507 Coates street.
HANDSOME WALNUT PARLOR, CHAMBER and Dining-room Furniture, Elegant Rosewood Piano-forte, French Plate Mirrors, Fine English Brussels Carpets, China, Glassware, etc.
On Monday Morning,
November 28, at 10 o'clock, at No. 507 Coates street, by catalogue, the entire superior household furniture, including handsome walnut parlor furniture, fine French plate mirrors, elegant rosewood seven-octave piano-forte, handsome chamber suits, dining-room furniture, pictures, ornaments, fine English Brussels and other carpets, china and glassware, kitchen utensils, etc.
May be examined on morning of sale. 1t

Extensive Sale at the Auction Rooms.
SUPERIOR FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, French Plate Mirrors, Fine Brussels and other Carpets, China and Glassware, Handsome Parlor and Chamber Suits, etc.,
On Monday Morning,
November 28. 1t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
CASH AUCTION HOUSE,
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24 6

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.
T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.
Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.
Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.
For particulars see "Public Ledger."
N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

CITY BAZAAR AND TATTERSALL'S, No. 1126 RACE Street.
Regular Auction Sale of Horses, Wagons, Harness, Etc., every Thursday, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. No postponement on account of the weather.
Gentlemen's private establishments disposed of at public or private sale to the best advantage, and a general assortment of Horses, Carriages, Harness, Etc., to suit the need of all classes of purchasers, constantly on hand.
Carriages taken on Storage.
Superior Stabling for Horses on sale or at livery.
Outside Sales solicited and promptly attended to.
Liberal advances made on Horses, Carriages, and Harness. DOYLE & NICHOLS,
10 19 1f Auctioneers.

STEAMED OYSTERS!

HALF PECK FOR 25 CENTS.

Large Stews and Panned 25 cents
Saddle Rock Roast 50 "
The Finest Quality of Salt and Fresh Oysters in the shell.
TRIPE AND OYSTERS,
BROILED OYSTERS,
FRIED OYSTERS
Especial attention given to STEAMED OYSTERS

J. L. LEACH,

OYSTER PLANTER AND DEALER,

N. E. Corner NINTH and CHESNUT Streets.
Eating bar supplied with all the delicacies of the season. 9 23 thstu1f

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE COAL TRADE.

The Prospect—A Circular from the Reading Company—Another Disagreement in Schuylkill—The Complete Tonnage for the Week—Quotations, Etc.

The end of the shipping season is now near at hand, and yet there is no prospect of a more accommodating market for those engaged in the trade. The production is still largely in advance of the demand, though the former has decreased somewhat during the week in the regions supplying Philadelphia. In the Schuylkill region several more collieries have stopped from want of orders, and in the Shamokin region during the week about a round half-dozen have suspended for the season, while others are running on half time. The trade with Schuylkill is consequently falling off somewhat, though it is slightly increasing with other regions. The retail trade now being done is good, though the prices brought are too low to make what the dealer would consider a good business. In case of a general European war the operators might have hopes of a rushing trade during the winter, but as this is not generally expected, they are directing their attention mostly towards the coming season.

A circular has been issued by the President of the Reading Railroad Company, of which the following is the substance. By the company's order the coal piled on the wharves at Port Richmond at the close of the shipping season will be then surveyed. When the rates of tolls are fixed for 1871 the coal then stored will be again surveyed. On all coal found stored by the second survey which is in excess of the amount on the wharves at the end of the present season, and on all coal in excess piled during the winter, tolls will be charged at the rate to be fixed for 1871. In the event of the tolls of 1871 being lower, as they are likely to be, no inducement is offered by this arrangement to ship during the winter. This the operators do not care to do to any great extent. Whether they will care to do so with the inducement remains to be seen. The interests of the company for this year would be aided by such an arrangement, though it is a question whether the next year's tonnage would be affected. If the market then is in the same condition as it is at present, a bad effect would undoubtedly be felt by the road.

The Schuylkill committees from the two parties appointed to fix the November rate of wages have met and have not been able to agree. The average was found to be $2·27 82-100. The representatives of the workingmen then took the ground that the average should be below $2·25 before that rate could be charged. They held that $2·50 should be paid on all averages above $2·25. The representatives of the operators said that either the rate must be fixed at the rate to which the average is the nearest, or an advance or decline of one per cent. should be made for every three cents advance or decline in the average price of coal. In accordance with a recommendation of the President of the Reading road, the operators' committee have recommended that the men be paid at the $2·25 rate, though the committee of the W. B. A. did not agree to the arrangement.

In this action the miners are evidently trying to break through their own agreement. No special proviso was agreed upon as to how the rate was to be fixed, but the usage of last year was that it be fixed at the rate to which the average is nearest, and this method was generally understood to be the only one in use and the one to be used under the new arrangement. The proceedings, if correctly reported, show a very contemptible spirit on the part of the men.

The following is the complete summary of the trade for the past week, as reported for the Pottsville *Miners' Journal* of to-day:—

	1869.		1870.		INC. & DEC.
Anthracite.	WEEK.	TOTAL.	WEEK.	TOTAL.	
P. & R. R...	113,211	3,582,718	81,490	2,949,555	d633,163
Sch. Canal...	26,207	646,337	26,508	502,813	d143,802
L. Val. R. R.S.	59,656	1,937,761	52,845	2,734,380	796,919
L. V. R. R. Nth			5,535	207,701	207,701
L. Canal....	8,044	591,329	27,550	736,601	145,272
L. Nav. R. R.	27,775	767,165	25,180	935,869	178,704
Sc'ton Sth'l	36,439	917,097	44,927	1,601,857	684,461
do Nth'l	14,818	387,621	10,451	646,133	258,512
Pa. R. R....	12,844	844,266	20,705	1,027,803	183,537
Pa. Canal...	597	17,873	330	16,495	d 1,378
D. & H. Cal.	50,907	1,105,184	35,239	1,292,566	187,383
D. & H. R. R.	6,500	138,120	14,362	459,532	221,412
Jefferson R R			2,597	6,440	6,440
Wyoming Sth.		299,402		316,809	17,477
Wyoming Nth.		62,720		13,224	d 50,496
Shamokin....	14,473	417,789	10,540	436,613	18,825
	395,151	11,515,409	358,466	13,922,118	
	358,466			11,515,409	
Semi-Anthracite.	6,685			2,408,709	
Trevorton....	1,944	33,237		67,365	35,068
Short Mt....	2,675	128,987			d128,987
Lykens Val'y.	3,068	67,307	2,834	62,356	d 4,951
Williamston.	6,844	174,982	6,652	264,837	89,855
Big Lick Col.			4,113	82,083	82,083
	14,481	404,543	13,599	476,611	
Bituminous.					
Broad Top...	6,304	319,369	6,447	276,569	d 42,749
B. & O. R. R.	20,989	868,549	19,677	747,786	d120,763
Ohes. & O. Ca.	15,846	551,345	17,017	477,146	d 74,199
	43,539	1,739,263	43,641	1,501,492	
Tot'l, all kind	422,171	13,655,155	415,706	15,900,231	
	415,706			13,655,155	
	6,465			2,245,096	

"The supply of anthracite for the week is 353,466, against 365,161 tons for the corresponding week last year. Total supply of anthracite, 13,922,118 tons against 11,515,409, showing an increase of anthracite of 2,406,709 tons. The supply of all kinds for the week is 415,706, against 422,171, and for the year, 15,900,251, against 13,655,155 tons—increase for the year so far of all kinds, 2,245,096. The semi-anthracite trade has increased 76,118 tons, and the bituminous trade has fallen off so far this year 237,711 tons. Judging from the returns we have, the whole increased supply of coal this year, including the gas coal of all kinds, moved towards the seaboard, will not fall much, if any, short of 2,500,000 tons."

The following are the prices of coal by the cargo at Port Richmond, for shipments east of Bordentown and south of Cape Henry, and to points along the line of the Delaware and Raritan Canal:—

Schuylkill Red Ash, $4·20@4·40; do. White Ash, Steamboat, $3·50@3·60; do. do. Broken, $3·30@3·90; do. do. Egg, $4·10@4·20; do. do. Stove, $4·15@4·25; do. do. Chestnut, $3; Shenandoah Broken, $3·90; do. Egg, $4·25; do. Stove, $4·25; do. Chestnut, $3.

The following are the current rates of freights from Port Richmond for the week ending November 25:—

Portland, $2·30; Boston, $2·70@3; Charlestown, $2·75; Gloucester, $2·95; Marblehead, $2·85; Newburyport, $2·65; New Bedford, $2; Quincy Point, $2·60; Somerset, $2; Providence, $2@2·30; Pawtucket and tow, $2·30; Brooklyn, $1·40; Greenport, $2; New York, $1·35@1·45; Hoboken, $1·35@1·45; Jersey City, $1·35@1·45; Annapolis, $1·05; Baltimore, $1·05; Georgetown, $1·50; Washington, $1·25; Alexandria, $1·30; Petersburg, $1·80.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY.—The Register of Wills for this city and county has issued letters testamentary to J. C. White, Jr., No. 713 Lombard street, on the estate of Ruth Harding, under her will; to Frances Levy, No. 1535 North Seventh street, and Enoch Taylor, Esq., No. 227 North Sixth street, on the estate of Patrick Levy, deceased, under his will; to Barbara S. Fisher, No. 1352 Wood street, on the estate of Jacob Fisher, deceased, under his will; to John L. Shoemaker, No. 611 Vine street, on the estate of Tacy K. Shoemaker, deceased, under his will; to James C. Fisher, No. 314½ Walnut street, on the estate of Eliza C. Teisseire, deceased, under her will.

WIDOWS' NOTICES.—In the Orphans' Court for the city and county of Philadelphia Mrs. Anna Shotwell, widow of Joel Shotwell, and Mrs. Clara B. Sheridan, the widow of Owen Sheridan, Jr., have given notice of their intention to apply and that they have filed their petition and appraisement to withhold three hundred dollars of personal property, and the cases will be heard next Saturday, in compliance with the law of April 14, 1851, and the several supplements thereto.

HARD CASES.—Last evening, Lieutenant Flaherty noticed two young fellows running along Pine street ringing door-bells, and when remonstrated with by citizens would pass insulting remarks. The Lieutenant gave chase and captured the disturbers of the public peace. They were taken before Alderman Belshaw, where they gave the names of Thomas Turner and Richard Andrews. They were held for trial.

AUDITOR APPOINTED.—In the District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, Hon. William H. Ruddiman has been appointed as auditor to distribute the fund arising from the sheriff's sale under a writ of alias levari facias No. 140, March term, in a suit of Lawrence Lewis, Jr., assignee of Samuel C. Bunting, vs. Joseph Mulvaney, of the premises No. 2014 Arch street.

MORE LAWYERS.—Mr. James H. Stevenson, a student at law in the office of W. Rotch Wistar, Esq., and Mr. Robert W. Waln, a student at law in the office of Lewis Waln Smith, Esq., have announced their intention of applying at the December term of the District Court and Court of Common Pleas for this city and county to practice as attorneys at law.

BIRTH IN A STATION HOUSE.—Mary Mooney, a woman who has been boarding at a house No. 638 Lombard street, was found on the pavement in front of the house about 5 o'clock this morning. She was ill, and was taken to the Fifth District Police Station, where she gave birth to a female child. Mother and infant will be sent to the Almshouse.

ROBBERY.—The establishment of Stokes, Carlin & Co., No. 1615 Sansom street, was entered through the front grating between 5 and 6 o'clock, and fifteen horse-blankets were carried off.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number deaths in the city for the week ending at noon today was 246, being an increase of 4 over those of last week and a decrease of 16 from the corresponding period of last year. Of these, 130 were adults; 110 were minors; 171 were born in the United States; 54 were foreign; 12 were people of color; and 8 were from the country. Of this number, 45 died of consumption of the lungs; 8 of disease of the heart; 7 of marasmus; 16 of old age; 3 of typhoid; fever; 5 of convulsions; 5 of scarlet fever; 10 of inflammation of the lungs; 4 of congestion of the brain; 13 of debility, and 1 of cholera infantum.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

Wards.		*Wards.*	
First	8	Sixteenth	5
Second	19	Seventeenth	7
Third	6	Eighteenth	14
Fourth	11	Nineteenth	13
Fifth	11	Twentieth	10
Sixth	5	Twenty-first	6
Seventh	20	Twenty-second	3
Eighth	4	Twenty-third	4
Ninth	5	Twenty-fourth	9
Tenth	5	Twenth-fifth	5
Eleventh	6	Twenth-sixth	17
Twelfth	4	Twenty-seventh	10
Thirteenth	4	Twenty-eighth	4
Fourteenth	5	Unknown	8
Fifteenth	9		
Total	240		

CALL ACCEPTED.—It gives us great pleasure to state to our readers that the congregation of the Woodland Church, in West Philadelphia, have called as their pastor the Rev. James M. Crowell, D. D., formerly of the Seventh Presbyterian Church, in Philadelphia, and now the pastor of St. Peter's, at Rochester, New York. We congratulate the congregation of the new Woodland Church in their choice of a pastor, and the very many friends of Dr. Crowell in Philadelphia will hear with much pleasure of his return to his native city, that he left with so much regret. The site of the new church edifice is Forty-second and Pine streets, West Philadelphia, a most eligible one, in a very growing district, surrounded by the most beautiful buildings. It is one of the best locations for the establishment of a large and influential Presbyterian church, and there are already many of the most influential citizens of West Philadelphia connected with the congregation. We learn that Dr. Crowell has accepted the call to the Woodland Church, and will enter upon his duties as pastor about the 1st of January next.

THE SIXTEENTH anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association will take place at the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening next. A large audience will be gathered on that occasion, as the exercises will be of more than ordinary interest. Addresses will be delivered by William E. Dodge, Jr., President of the New York Association, and H. Thane Miller, of Cincinnati, and Rev. Thomas A. Jaggar, rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, of this city. The well-known ability of the speakers on that occasion promises an attractive entertainment for the public.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION have been granted by the Register of Wills to Edward W. Wilson, 1500 Green street, and John L. Redner, 404 South Delaware avenue, on the estate of James L. Bewley, deceased, and to William B. Robins, southeast corner of Sixth and Walnut streets, on the estate of David Hughes, deceased.

ASSIGNEE IN BANKRUPTCY APPOINTED.—Lewis C. Dougherty, Esq., of Minersville, Pa., has been appointed by Judge Cadwallader, in the United States District Court for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania, assignee of the estate of John C. Mayer, of St. Clair, Schuylkill county, Pa., who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition.

TUMBLED DOWN.—At 3 o'clock this morning a two-story brick dwelling situated in the rear of No. 1620 Brown street, tumbled down. The heavy rain of last night carried away the foundation wall. Fortunately there was no family residing in the structure at the time.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—The sale of reserved season tickets for the five supplementary lectures of the "Star course, to be delivered at the Academy of Music in December, will commence on Tuesday morning next at the music store of Gould & Fischer, No. 923 Chesnut street.

NEW PERIODICALS.—The Central News Company send us the latest numbers of *Punch* and *Fun*. From Turner & Co. we have received *Every Saturday*, *Appleton's Journal*, and *Our Boys and Girls*.

DIVORCE CASE.—Mrs. Matilda Trainor has given notice to her truant lord, Anthony A. Trainor, that the court will grant her a divorce on next Saturday unless he puts in an appearance.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—There will be a Sheriff's sale next Saturday afternoon and on Monday, December 5, both at the old Quarter Sessions Court-room.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Pa 6s W L Cp.	104¾	200 sh Read R.	b60. 51
$4000 Leh R 1m	88	600 do	50¾
$2300 do	88¾	500 do	85. 50¾
$500 do	88¾	900 do	...ls.b5. 50·81
$7000 N Penna 7s	91¾	500 do	50¾
3 sh C & Am R.	b5. 115	200 do	50·81
200 sh Penna R.	59¾	100 do	50·81
149 do	59¾	400 do	50¾
12 do	...ls. 59¾	500 do	...b30. 50¾
6 do	59¾	100 do	50¾
20 do	..s10wn. 59¾	500 do	..s60wn. 50¾
200 do	59¾	57 sh Mor Cl 7s	sc. 70
25 do	59¾	43 sh Mor Cl 8s	b5 28½
5 sh Leh V R	59¾	100 sh Leh Nav	St.. 32
Tuesday	59¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$100 Leh R L	...ls. 88	100 sh Germ'n P R.	30
100 sh Leh Nav	32		

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Merited Sentence.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.

James Keller, James Green, and George Beesley were this morning sentenced to an imprisonment of nine years and ten months in the Eastern Penitentiary. They pleaded guilty last Wednesday to a charge of burglary in breaking into a house at Eleventh and Pine streets on the night of September 18. They were arrested on the premises by Policeman Ramsden, who recovered from them a large quantity of stolen property. They represented to his Honor that this was their first offense, and up to its commission they had been honest mechanics. The Judge very kindly gave them time to produce witnesses in proof of this, but they of course failed, and he imposed the above-mentioned sentence, by which he has rendered a great service to the community.

The case of Alexander Crawford, who was arrested for shooting John C. Nolan, is being argued upon *habeas corpus*.

The Bailey-Desertion Case.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Pearson.

This court is to-day engaged with the case of Bailey vs. Bailey, in which the defendant, a surgeon in the army, is sued by his wife for maintenance. This is the case in which Dr. Bailey was brought on from his post at Sitka, Alaska, and tried in New York by court-martial. On the 29th of August last he was *en route* from Wilmington, Del., to Prescott, Arizona, and while stopping a few days in this city was arrested at Ninth and Market streets on this charge. There is no denial of the desertion, which occurred in December, 1860, when he gave his wife $100 and directed her to return here to her mother, for he would never more have anything to do with her; but he defends himself upon the ground of improper conduct on the part of his wife, and proof is now being taken upon that point. The evidence is unfit for publication. The hearing has not been concluded.

Miscellaneous.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

Judge Ludlow is sitting to-day in the old court room, disposing of miscellaneous lists of habeas corpus cases presented by Colonel Dechert and desertion cases presented by Solicitor Seltzer.

Admitted.

District Court—Judge Thayer.

Mr. Austin C. Maury, a student in the office of John C. Bullit, Esq., and brother of Dr. Maury, of the Jefferson Medical College, having on Wednesday passed a highly satisfactory examination before the Board of Examiners, was this morning, on motion of Samuel Dixon, Esq., admitted as a practising attorney of this Court. Judge Thayer himself administered the oath, and in the kindest manner congratulated Mr. Maury upon his graduation.

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS ENGRAVED AND PRINTED IN THE LATEST STYLE.

VISITING CARDS. VISITING CARDS.

One Quire French Paper with Envelopes to match, in a neat box, stamped, only 50 cents.

JOHN LINERD,

6 29wam 6mSp No. 921 SPRIN RDEN Street.

JUST RECEIVED, FINE IMPORTED WRITING-DESKS, INKSTANDS, POCKET BOOKS AND CARD CASES, Of new and handsome design.

DREKA,

Card Engraver and Stationer,

No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET,

9 13 tuths6p PHILADELPHIA.

THIRD EDITION

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Revenue Reform Movement.

The President's Coming Message.

The Public Debt Statement.

The San Domingo Question.

FROM NEW YORK.

Safe Robbery.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The safe of the Hoboken City Treasurer was blown open last night and robbed of its entire contents, including accounts for the last ten years, coupon bonds amounting to $10,000, some private property, bonds, mortgages, etc., to the extent of $8000. The money was fortunately deposited in bank.

Specie Shipment.

The steamer City of Brooklyn takes out $166,000 in specie.

Fire in Binghamton.

BINGHAMTON, Nov. 26.—The hardware store of F. E. Sampson was burned this morning. The grocery store of Dunham & St. John, adjoining, was damaged by water. Loss from $15,000 to $18,000. Insured.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Obituary.

CONCORD, Nov. 26.—Rev. B. P. Stone, D. D., died suddenly of heart disease this morning. He was formerly editor of the *Congregational Journal*, more recently he edited the *Christian Reporter*, and at the time of his death was treasurer of the New Hampshire Bible and Missionary Society. He was nearly seventy years of age.

Disaster at Sea.

EASTPORT, Me., Nov. 26.—The schooner White Fawn, of Gloucester, was seized yesterday by the Dominion Government cutter Water Lily, and taken to St. Johns, N. B. The crew arrived here this morning.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Forthcoming Presidential Message.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Notwithstanding the fact that General Butler read his late speech to the President and the Secretary of the Treasury before he delivered it, the friends of the administration say that the President does not approve the sentiments set forth by Butler, especially those about the Alabama claims and the mission of the Republican party being ended.

As regards annexation, the President favors that part of the speech in which Butler refers to San Domingo. The President will set forth the latest phase of the Alabama claims in his message, and will show that the renewal of negotiations rests with England.

The Public Debt Statement

for November will show a considerable reduction, as expenditures have not been heavy. The balance of coin in the Treasury to date is ninety-seven millions six hundred and twenty-five thousand; gold certificates, sixteen millions five hundred thousand; currency, twenty-seven millions.

The Revenue Reformers.

The anti-tariff men in the present Congress will oppose the repeal of the act making it necessary for the new Congress to organize on the 4th of March, while the tariff men will unite to have it repealed. The object is to organize a new House on the 4th of March, and with the aid of the revenue reformers the Democrats hope to secure a further reduction of the tariff, if not its repeal altogether. They can do nothing at the next session, as the revenue reformers do not come in until the new House is organized.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Artillery School—Its Organization and Advantages.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

FORTRESS MONROE, VA., Nov. 24.—Some time since we noticed a communication in a New York paper in regard to the working of the artillery school at this post, and now deem it our duty to give the reading public a candid statement of the case.

The school, as is well known, was established by General U. S. Grant when he was General-in-Chief and acting Secretary of War.

It commenced its operations on the 1st of April, 1868, Brevet Major-General William F. Barry, Colonel of the 2d United States Artillery, being assigned to the command. Its object was the instruction of the lieutenants and enlisted men of the artillery of the United States army in the theory and practice of their special arm.

The military and academic staff of the school consists of three field officers of artillery, five captains, a surgeon and assistant, a quartermaster and chaplain, and a lieutenant for each of the offices of adjutant, ordnance officer, and commissary. Each of the five regiments of artillery in the service has one battery at the school, and there are four lieutenants of each battery under instruction. These officers remain on duty one year and then give place to another set. These twenty lieutenants are annually sent back to their regiments as thoroughly instructed in the practice and theory of artillery and its cognate branches as the mental capacity of each will admit of.

The advantages offered by the artillery school to this class of officers are incalculable. The course of studies is necessarily severe, but when an officer comes here on duty he should understand that he was sent here for improvement and govern himself accordingly. Some, however, seem to forget that they are at a school of instruction, and think the ordinary routine of garrison life sufficient.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Cotton easier but not lower; sales of 2000 bales uplands at 16¾c.; Orleans at 16¾c. Flour firmer; sales of 13,000 barrels State at $4·95@6·30; Ohio at $5·85@6·35; Western at $4·95@6·65; Southern at $5·90@8·25. Wheat quiet; sales of 55,000 bushels new spring at $1·36@1·37; winter red Western at $1·42; white Michigan at $1·55. Corn firm; sales 38,000 bushels new mixed Western at 90c.; old at 92@93c. Oats firm; sales of 40,000 bushels Ohio at 64@65c.; Western at 64c. Beef quiet. Pork steady. Lard quiet. Whisky firm at 90c.

THE MORTARA FAMILY.

A Jewish Father and a Romish Son.

I lately had an opportunity, writes an Italian correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*, of becoming acquainted with Madame Mortara, the mother of the famous "child Mortara," whose fate many years ago occupied the attention of the entire European, and especially the English, press. A very respectable and numerous family is that of the Mortaras; but very unhappy indeed is the mother, who can never forget her beloved Edgar, snatched away thirteen years ago by the cruel fanaticism of priests.

To the prayers of his parent that he should return home, where a tender mother was expecting him, he firmly but at the same time respectfully replied, "that he was on the path of truth, and very happy in his state; and no power on earth would be able to remove him from the religious career which he had undertaken, inspired by faith, and greatly aided by the care of Pius IX." The unhappy father did not yield at the first trial, and expressed an intention of appealing to the Italian Government for justice. "Justice can only be expected from God," the young man replied; but he evidently appeared rather startled by the threat. The interview did not continue very long in the same tone, and it ended in the son's inviting his father to go and dine with him in the convent. The elder Mortara, however, declined the offer.

I have related a true story, however strange it may appear; but knowing the immense care and trouble which the Pontiff and his dependants have bestowed upon young Edgar ever since the first days in which they took him under their guardianship—knowing their zeal in persuading him of the truth of Catholicism, and the rare intelligence of their proselyte—it may be easily understood that his ascetic sentiments and gratitude towards those whom he recognized as his supporters had completely changed his heart. Finally, on the subject, I shall give you one more incident. Don Pio, at the end of a scholastic year, gained the first prize. This won for the privileged student the right of being admitted to kiss the foot of his Holiness. When the lad was in his presence Pius IX addressed him very kindly and affably, and begged him to continue in his successful course; for this he would gratify his own paternal affection and interest. His Holiness then, bestowing on young Mortara his blessing, concluded with these very words:—'Figlio mio, quanto mi costi!' ('My son, how much you cost me!') Pius IX thus recognized the fact that the abduction of young Mortara, which had put Europe in commotion, had shaken one of the props of his temporal throne."

FOURTH EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Weekly Treasury Statement.

Army and Navy Orders.

Canadian Railway Grants.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Bullion Fund.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day authorized a bullion fund of $50,000 gold, and $15,000 silver for the Branch Mint at Carson City, Nevada, and the new Superintendent was commissioned.

Treasury Statement.

Fractional currency received from the Printing Division for the week ending to-day, $547,000. Shipments—Notes, $657,049; Currency, $396,583. The Treasurer holds as security for national bank circulation, $345,403,450, and for deposits of public moneys, $15,834,500. Mutilated notes burned during the week, $369,100; total amount burned, $32,746,238. Bank currency issued for bills destroyed during the week, $365,750. Total amount issued therefor, $316,513·65; balance due for mutilated notes, $10,948·73. Bank circulation outstanding this date, $303,351,769. Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week, $284,400.

Naval Orders.

The following naval orders were issued to-day:—Assistant Surgeon Charles N. Gravatt is ordered to the Naval Hospital at Philadelphia; First Assistant Engineer D. P. McCartney is ordered to the Navy Yard at Washington. Master William M. Paul is detached from the Portsmouth and placed on waiting orders. Master W. H. Bohler is detached from the Nipsic, and placed on waiting orders; Chaplain McBrittain resigned; Captains George Baldey, Charles Snyder, unassigned, and Henry R. Putney, 21st Infantry, and First Lieutenants William Harmon and William Stone, unassigned, honorably discharged from the army at their own request.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Large Railway Grants.

QUEBEC, Nov. 26.—The Government of Quebec has decided to grant 3,000,000 million acres of land to aid companies in the construction of a railway along the north shore of the St. Lawrence, connecting Quebec with Montreal and Ottawa.

FROM NEW YORK.

A Japanese Prince.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—A Japanese prince, with a suite of ten officers, arrived here to-day, and is now at the Metropolitan Hotel.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Ship News.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Nov. 26.—Passed in for Baltimore, brig Mary Rice from Rio.

THE DIAMOND FIELDS.

Timely Words of Warning.

The late English papers contain advices from South Africa which show that all that glitters is not diamonds. An Englishman who has been to the diamond fields writes to the London *Times*:—

"Fresh vegetables are not to be obtained, and firewood is very scarce. A liberal allowance of lime juice is the only preventive to scurvy. Fat for frying and cooking will be difficult to obtain, as the cattle slaughtered are usually lean. As to the result of working much harder than any British convict, under a burning sun, upon the simplest fare, and surrounded by all the waifs and strays of both black and white society, the average earnings appear to come up to about £200 per annum. Of course, there is a chance of obtaining a great prize, and of which the public always hear, but of those who have spent their utmost farthing and worked like galley slaves for many months, barely subsisting on the meagre fare, and who quietly retire, scarcely liking to own to their ill-luck, no one ever hear.

"The cost of passage to Durban, journey thence Phiel, and outfit in England, Durban, Maritzburg, and at the fields, may be estimated as follows:—

"Outfit in England, £12 17s.; steerage passage to Natal, £26; liquors on board, £4; steward, 10s.; landing at Durban, 10s.; outfit in Durban, about £17; 14 days in hotels at Natal, at 10s. per day, £7; coach to Maritzburg, 15s.; cost of transport of self and goods from Maritzberg to diggings, including extra goods, £15; food during journey, 35 days, at 1s. 6d., £2 12s. 6d.; provisions for self and servant, bought at Maritzburg, about £26; cost of making a cradle at the diggings, £4—making a total of £100 48. 6d.

"This is an outside estimate, and should in no case be exceeded, while if the intended miner gave up providing himself with provisions and native servant, trusting to what he could obtain at the diggings, eschewed all liquors, and was careful to check all unnecessary expenditure, the cost of arrival at the diggings equipped for work could be reduced to £70. If a rifle and ammunition were taken, there would be a further cost of about £20, and £1 per barrel duty to pay at Durban."

Another correspondent writes:—

"I have been two months at the diamond fields, and fear they will be the ruin of many young men who threw up their appointments to try their luck. Doubtless large numbers of diamonds are found, but considering the amount of capital invested by the diggers, the expenses of working, etc, etc., the business does not pay. After careful inquiry and observation I should say that five men in a hundred make a good thing, five more pay expenses, the remaining ninety make nothing. The work is hard, and must be continuous if any success is to be attained. I would advise no one who has fixed employment to leave it for such an uncertainty. I consider the press very much to blame for the accounts published. They tend to mislead. The successful diggers are heard of, the unfortunate not mentioned. I could mention many parties who have worked two and three months without finding a single stone."

NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.

Northwest corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

100,000 CURIOSITIES.

THIRTY CAGES OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS.

THE RHINECEROS, THE ALLIGATOR, THE FAT WOMAN AND LIVING SKELETON.

THE LAST SUPPER, Etc., Etc.

Admission, 25 cents to all the Attractions.

Matinee, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2 o'clock.

In the Lecture Room will be presented the elegant comedy entitled

NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS,

And the Musical burlesque entitled

ROUGH DIAMOND.

Characters by the entire Company. 11 26

R. F. SIMPSON, Business Manager and Treasurer.

J. L. CAPENCROSS, Director of Amusements.

ATMORE'S MINCE MEAT!

Ready Prepared for Use.

A standard article of over 25 years.

The Only Reliable in the Market.

ITS MERIT LIES IN ITS QUALITY,

NOT IN THANKSGIVING DINNER PUFFS

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT,

11 26smwlms AND IT ALONE.

COOPER & CONARD

BLACK ASTRACHANS.

$2·50	$8·50
$4·50	$9·00
$5·00	$10·00
$6·00	$12·50
$8·00	$13·50

BLACK DOG SKIN, $1·50.

BLACK CARACULLA.

$3·75	$10·00
$4·50	$12·50
$7·00	$15·00
$8·00	$16·00

BLACK MOSCOW BEAVERS.

$2·00	$5·00
$3·00	$5·50
$3·50	$6·00
$4·00	$7·50
$4·50	$8·00

BLACK VELVETEENS.

$1·00	$2·00
$1·25	$2·50
$1·50	$3·00

CERMAN SILK VELVETS.

$5·00	$6·00	$8·00

LYONS SILK VELVETS.

$10·00	$15·00
$12·00	$17·00
$14·00	

Everything in Coatings of our own importing, and cash purchases of first hands.

Ladies buying Cloak Goods of us have the advantage of seeing our made-up garments.

COOPER & CONARD

S. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STREETS.

JEWELRY ETC.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,

No. 902 CHESNUT Street,

Now offer their entire importation of

EUROPEAN NOVELTIES

For the Holidays.

These Goods, freshly arrived from LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, and ROME, many of them entirely new to this city, have been expressly made for their retail sales, in every form of Ornament and Use that Art and Taste can devise, in

Bronze, Marble, Crystal, Porcelain, Gold, Silver, Leather, Ivory, Tortoise Shell,

ETC. ETC.,

And are now ready for the inspection of all who will favor with a visit their

Marble Store,

No. 902 CHESNUT St.

JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

11 22 tf4p

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FALL STYLES!

FINE BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR GENTLEMEN,

Made on improved Lasts, insuring Comfort Beauty and Durability.

BARTLETT,

No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

1 13 thstuD81 ABOVE CHESNUT.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN

Combination Button-Hole AND SEWING MACHINE

Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE, and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

STITCHING, HEMMING, FELLING, TUCKING, CORDING, BRAIDING, QUILTING, GATHERING, AND SEWING ON, OVERSEAMING, EMBROIDERING ON THE EDGE, AND ITS BEAUTIFUL BUTTON-HOLE AFD EYE-BET HOLE WORK,

Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention.

This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old machines in the market.

It Certainly has no Equal.

It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing purposes on all kinds of fabrics.

Call and see it operate, and get samples of the work.

We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN," a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work.

Office and Salesrooms,

No. 1318 CHESNUT Street,

10 29 PHILADELPHIA.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET Knives, Fairchilds' Celebrated Gold Pens, Pocket-books, etc., in great variety.

WM. M. CHRISTY, Stationer,

11 22 tf 1 No. 127 S. THIRD St., below Chesnut.